

New Oxford Item.

H. I. SMITH, EDITOR.

AN INDEPENDENT LOCAL JOURNAL.

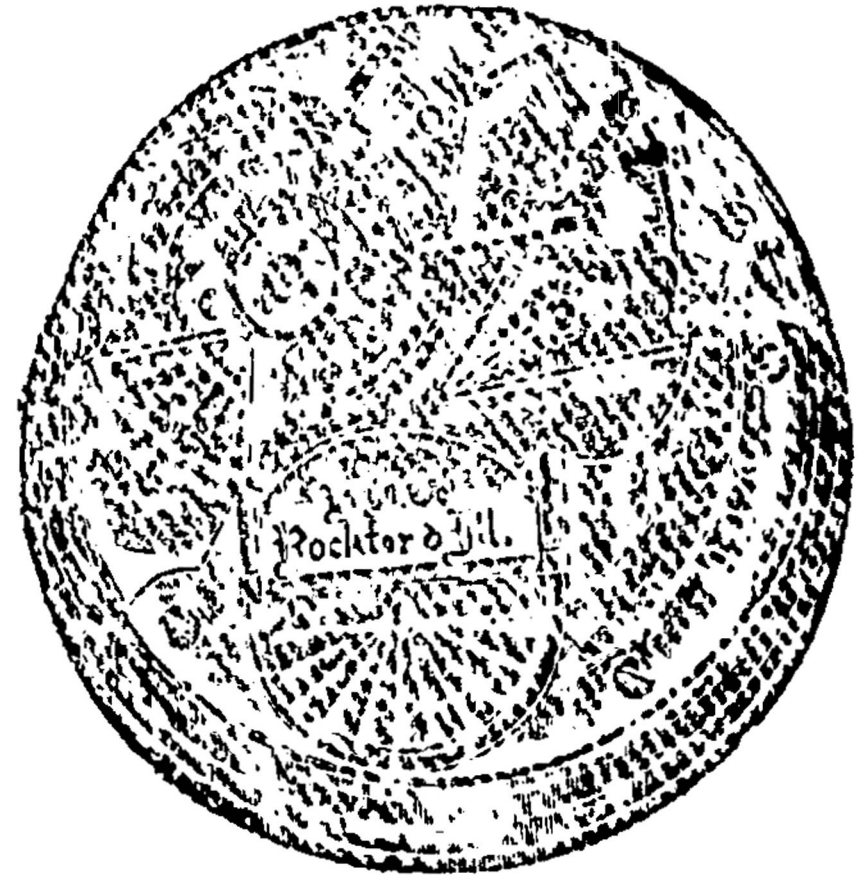
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Volume XVII.

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Number 36

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JOHN BULL'S TROUBLES.

They Keep the Britishers Busy at Warlike Preparations.

BUT THERE ARE NO WAR CLOUDS.

While England Makes Extensive Preparations for Possible Hostilities the Differences with This Country and Germany Are Being Amicably Adjusted.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It seems pretty well established in the public mind that Emperor William did not mean to threaten war upon England by his message of sympathy to President Kruger, of Transvaal, and the reports which were circulated a few days ago of an European alliance back of Germany and against England find little further credence. It seems to be accepted that the German emperor simply intended to express his own opinion of the Jameson raid in the message, and the temporary sentiment of irritation which it caused him.

This is the general feeling apparently of the public mind, and those organs of public opinion which are in touch with the government have undoubtedly sought to deepen this impression. But this still leaves unexplained the unaccountable assertion that the German government did apply to Portugal for permission to pass marines through Portuguese territory at Delagoa bay to the Transvaal, nor does it explain the unflagging preparation of war material and equipment of war forces in England. Of more force seems the argument of some newspapers that the wavering support of Russia and France has admonished the German war lord that the interpretation put upon his message by England was putting him into a hazardous position.

Whether this or some other consideration has altered the situation, it is certain that the diplomatic agents of all the governments of Europe have been kept busy in the last few weeks and it is expected that the full result of their labors is not yet in the knowledge of the public. The first feeling of assurance over the better situation of the relations with Germany is met by notes of warning that there are still possible seeds for much rancor and danger in the situation in the Transvaal, and the Venezuelan question is, after all, not yet settled, nor any basis agreed upon for its settlement.

Interest in the great naval preparations, however, continued to absorb the public mind. At Woolwich the great arsenal, covering 100 acres of ground, is receiving constant additions to its great store of naval material, and the activity in all departments there is unabated. The torpedo factory is increasing its output and the men in that department are working many hours overtime. The torpedoes, as fast as manufactured, are dispatched to Portsmouth and Dover, the former the principal naval station of England with a fortified harbor that will float the whole of the English navy, and the latter the chief port of communication between England and the continent.

An editorial in The Times this morning suggests that a strong hint from the United States to President Crespo would be opportune to convince him of the grotesqueness of the idea that America will support any demands Venezuela chooses to make. "England," says The Times, "is willing for any direct settlement, but Venezuela must take the initiative. The obvious course is for Venezuela to ask the United States to place her once more in communication with Great Britain. If President Cleveland acceded to such a request it would go far to restore the feelings of amity that subsisted between England and the United States prior to his message."

PRESIDENT KRUGER DETERMINED. Will Maintain the Sacred Rights and Interests of the Republic.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Jan. 15.—The volksraad met yesterday and authorized the government to increase the state artillery force by 400 men. They also adopted a government resolution thanking the Orange Free State for its sisterly assistance and also Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, and Sir Jacobus De Wet, British agent at Pretoria, for the powerful support they had given to the Transvaal government and for their efforts to prevent bloodshed.

A message was read to the volksraad from President Kruger to the effect that he intends to discuss with the volksraad in later and calmer moments the causes which led to the dastardly plot against the state and government. He was firmly resolved, the message said, to maintain the sacred rights and interests of the republic, and to establish the same on a firmer and surer foundation.

The brief sitting of the volksraad then adjourned till May. Owing to the excited feeling among the burghers, calm and dispassionate legislation in connection with the recent events was considered impossible.

England Will Protect Americans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In response to Secretary Olney's cablegram Ambassador Bayard last evening cabled that the British secretary of state for the colonies had given him assurance that he had instructed her majesty's high commissioner in South Africa to extend the same protection in

behalf of John Hays Hammond and any other American citizens involved in the charge of the rebellion in the Transvaal as would be shown in the interest of British subjects in like circumstances. These cablegrams are believed to be significant, as indicating a better understanding between the two governments than was generally supposed to exist.

To Transfer the Transvaal Prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Governor Sir Hercules Robinson has telegraphed to the colonial office that he has completed arrangements for the transfer of the prisoners now held by the Transvaal government at the Natal border.

Belgium Asks British Protection.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Belgian government, in addition to the United States government, has asked Great Britain to watch the interests of its subjects in the Transvaal.

SIXTEEN SAILORS LOST.

Terrible Sufferings of the Crews of Two Wrecked Vessels.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 13.—Ten days of suffering from cold and privation on a rocky bluff, during which time seven of the crew, including the captain and mate, met their death, and the other mate and seamen met with terrible accidents, tells the tale of the wrecking of the big four masted English ship Jonnetto Cowan on Vancouver Island, otherwise known as the Bone Yard of the Pacific ocean. The news was brought to this city yesterday by the tug Tyee, which had but a few hours before landed fourteen members of the crew at Port Townsend. The men were nearly helpless when rescued by the Tyee, and Captain Thompson and six others, including the first mate, had already succumbed.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 11.—The sufferings of the nine survivors of the crew of the ill fated steamer Ealing, during the four days they were in an open boat exposed to the gales and bitterly cold atmosphere, are almost indescribable. When their boat landed at Canso yesterday afternoon they were nearly all in a helpless condition, and one or two will lose arms or legs. The men state that the Ealing struck a rock on Monday, and since then they had been struggling to reach land. During the struggle and suffering four of their number, including Captain Meek, were frozen to death.

THREE NEW SENATORS.

Foraker from Ohio and Cannon and Brown from Utah.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 15.—The Republican legislative conference met last night behind closed doors and discussed the senatorial question. The formal notice of George Q. Cannon that he would not accept the senatorship has simplified matters very much, and the caucus nominated Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown as Utah's first representatives in the United States senate.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15.—Both houses of the Ohio legislature met in joint session today to elect a United States senator to succeed Calvin S. Brice, whose term expires March 3, 1897. Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker received the unanimous support of the Republicans, and was chosen on the first ballot, the vote resulting: Foraker, 116; Brice, 85; Groot (Populist), 1.

Death of a Maryland Judge.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—Judge Robinson, of the Maryland court of appeals, died yesterday afternoon of heart disease while at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fullen, of this city. Judge Robinson had been ill but three days, and his ailment was not thought to be serious. His successor will be appointed by Governor Lowndes, who will also designate the chief judge, who in this case will doubtless be the same person appointed as judge, the other members of the court being Democrats. Judge Robinson was born in Caroline county, Md., Dec. 6, 1827, and graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1847. Two years later he was admitted to the bar. He has held the offices of state's attorney for Queen Anne's county and judge of the Third judicial district, and was elected a justice of the court of appeals in 1897 and re-elected in 1893.

Fearful Child Murder in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Jan. 15.—A horrible occurrence became known to the police yesterday when the death of the 14-months-old son of Charles Dean was reported. Mrs. Dean left her two small children alone in a room while she ran over to a neighbor's. Upon her return she found that some one had removed the clothing from her babe, seated it upon the top of a hot stove and fled. The flesh of the child was cooked to the bone. A young man who had quarreled with Mr. Dean is suspected, but he has fled the city. The child suffered terribly until death came to relieve it.

Killed His Whole Family.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Police Officer Gibbons, of the North End, received a letter yesterday from James Hansen, of Englewood, informing him that by the time it was received the writer would be dead. An officer was sent to Hansen's house, where he found the dead bodies of Hansen, his wife and five children, who had been asphyxiated by gas. Hansen was a milk dealer and was believed to be in comfortable circumstances. No motive for the crime has yet been ascertained. The murderer was a free agent from justice, having swindled his creditors out of \$40,000 and fled from them to America.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Thursday, Jan. 9.

There are but a few veterans of the United States army in the war of 1812 now living.

The bank of Fayette, O., was entered by burglars, who blew open the safe with powder and secured about \$5,000.

Ex-State Senator Frederick D. Kilburn will probably succeed Mr. Preston as superintendent of New York state banks.

Joseph W. Fritz, aged 22 years, electrician for the Francis Wilson company, committed suicide at his boarding house in Philadelphia by shooting.

The inhuman treatment of the convicts of Georgia, as reported by the investigating committee of the legislature, is to be thoroughly sifted by Governor Atkinson.

Friday, Jan. 10.

Ex-Governor Gibbs, of Texas, has deserted the Democratic party and joined the Populists.

W. R. Marshall, ex-governor of Minnesota, died at Pasadena, Cal., where he went two years ago for his health, aged 70.

Colin Blackburn, P. C., Baron Blackburn, died at his home, Doonholm, Ayrshire, England, Wednesday night, aged 83.

Earthquakes in Persia destroyed the town of Col and the village of Janjabad and partially destroyed other villages. Fully 1,200 persons were killed.

In a letter written to Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana, President Cleveland denies statements made on the floor of the senate that a syndicate of bankers had been consulted regarding the latest bond issue.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

Miss Clara Barton will start for Turkey within two weeks to distribute relief for Armenian sufferers.

The New Brunswick (N. J.) Rubber company has reorganized, and will manufacture pneumatic tires for bicycles.

Walter Clark Nichols, a writer for Harper's Weekly, was drugged and robbed in Denver, Colo., and afterward died from the effect of the drugs.

Notwithstanding the export of coal from Nova Scotia to the United States troubled during 1895, the total output for the year shows a large decrease.

A telegram from Progresso, Mexico, announces the wreck of the steamer Oxford off Aloyans. Twelve of the crew came ashore, but twelve are missing.

Sunday, Jan. 13.

General Asa S. Bushnell was inaugurated as governor of Ohio today, succeeding William McKinley.

Oklahoma settlers are appealing to congress for a grant giving them several million acres of land in that territory.

Five men fell from a church tower at Kokomo, Ind. Two of them, William Spurgeon and Earl Chase, will die.

O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of W. K. Vanderbilt, were married in New York on Saturday, Mayor Strong officiating.

Timothy C. Cantlin, police sergeant in Buffalo, was murdered by Patrolman Michael Summon. The sergeant reported Summon for neglect of duty.

Sir Claude MacDonald has been appointed British minister at Pekin, in place of Sir R. N. O'Connor, who has been made British ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The passenger steamer Congo sunk near Caruthersville, Mo., and four of the crew were drowned.

Copo Clementi, collector of customs at Ottawa, Canada, is missing, with \$30,000 government funds.

Ex-City Treasurer Bolan, of Omaha, charged with misappropriating \$115,000 city funds, was released on \$40,000 bail last night.

David, William and George McKisson, aged 19, 16 and 7 years, are dead at their home in Philadelphia, the result of experimenting with dynamite in the cellar.

In the national senate yesterday a resolution was introduced by Senator Kyle providing for Cuban recognition whenever the insurgents appear to be in a majority among the natives.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Brazilian government has concluded a contract for the immigration of 100,000 foreigners, Italians being excluded.

A new line of ocean steamships between Boston and German ports, via Southampton, will probably be established soon.

There is talk in New York of disbanding the bond syndicate. Broker Morgan predicts the success of the popular loan.

Sir John Lubbock presided at a meeting in London yesterday which passed a resolution in favor of a permanent arbitration court.

The Washington state immigration convention memorializes congress to give the state an absolute grant to all the arid lands within the state.

Schooner Sunk and Nine Drowned.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The fishing schooner Fortuna, Captain Greenlaw, from Boston for George's Banks, was in collision Monday night with the British steamer Burnstable off Highland Light. The schooner was cut almost in two and sank within three minutes. Fourteen of her crew were saved by the steamer, but nine went down with the schooner. The nine drowned belonged in Gloucester, where they leave families. The drowned are: William Ackman, Robert Childs, Harry McKee, Thomas Stewart, Alfred Noonan, Harry Emerson, Eliza Budreau, John Clark and William Goodwin.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

BEDFORD, Pa., Jan. 11.—George Barley, aged 20, an employee of the Western Union construction gang, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a pole falling on him. He leaves a family.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Koon, Sutterlie & Co., of 421 North Third street, one of the largest exporting and importing firms of this city, failed yesterday. It is stated that the liabilities will exceed \$500,000.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 11.—A floor canvass for the Republican nomination for mayor ended last night in the renomination of the present incumbent, Edwin S. Smeltz, over ex-Mayor Edward Edgerley.

HAZLETON, Pa., Jan. 13.—Abraham A. Hauke, aged 47 years, died at his home in Conyngham yesterday after four days' suffering from rabies. Two doctors were in attendance, but could do nothing to relieve him. Hauke was bitten last October by a pet house dog.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 13.—Professor H. D. Patton, of this city, chairman of the Prohibition state committee, has issued a call for the Prohibition state convention to meet in Philadelphia on May 6 for the purpose of nominating congressmen-at-large to the national convention.

WELLESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 13.—The grand jury on Saturday returned true bills against supposed murderers who are now in jail awaiting trial. They are John Buback, Swornal Gusebano, James Jimmito, Joseph Caravan, James Passavella, Angelo Jaujollini and Parquett Comorato.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.—Samuel Green, whose home is at Altoona, escaped Sunday night from the Harrisburg Insane hospital, and is still at large. Green is a dangerous lunatic, and is said to have repeatedly sworn that if he ever escaped from the asylum he would go home and kill his wife and children.

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 15.—Joseph Vergardo, an Italian, was murderously assaulted by three of his countrymen here last night with a coupling pin. The injured man is lying at the point of death in the Altoona hospital. The police succeeded in capturing two of the assailants after a long search in the Italian colony.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 13.—Peter Yosobsky, of Kline township, who was charged with the murder of Michael Urban on Sept. 2 last, was declared innocent on Saturday. The trial lasted three days, and was characterized by one of the most stubborn fights which has been waged in cases of this kind in Schuylkill county for years.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—By the breaking of a painter's scaffold at the third story of a building on South Second street yesterday afternoon Edward Petroski, foreman, and his assistant foreman, known as "Bill," said to live on Hooper street, near Forty-sixth street, were killed, and Henry Petersen seriously injured. Petersen was taken at once to the Pennsylvania hospital, and the dead men removed to the rooms of the coroner's undertaker.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—On Saturday President Garland, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, met with Secretary Jarrett, of the Manufacturers' Iron and Steel Association, to arrange the wage scale governing sheet iron workers for the next sixty days. The reduction agreed upon amounts to 2 per cent, and the wages of 20,000 men are affected. Sixty days ago the wages of the workers had been advanced 2 per cent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—A remarkably bright high school boy, named Daniel Bender, aged 17, residing on Thirtieth street, was drowned while skating Saturday evening. With his sister and a young lady named Bongardner, he was skating on Poor House dam. The girls were some distance away from him when they heard his cry for help, and saw him struggling in ten feet of water. They could not rescue him and he drowned before their eyes.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 13.—Ex-Banker F. V. Rockefeller, who was sentenced to two and a half years for embezzlement yesterday, his sentence having been commuted on account of good behavior. He was rearrested at once on twelve other warrants. Rockefeller is destined to spend the rest of his life in the penitentiary, unless he breaks the mask of secrecy behind which he has so long withheld the facts concerning the loss of the \$172,000 of his depositor's money.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—There are now five candidates for mayor in this city, and the Populist party to hear from. Besides John D. Patterson, Republican; Charles P. Waters, Democrat, and Dr. J. W. Lenberger, Prohibition, there are two others. The German-American union has named Captain J. W. Meese, chief clerk in the postoffice and candidate for school director on the Republican ticket in the Fifth ward, and Johnson Leonard, a Republican, has taken out nomination papers as an independent candidate.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Jan. 14.—Last night James McGlynn, Charles Heulin, Walter McGregor and Bob Varley, all aged about 18 years, went in a railroad shanty with about a half pound of powder each in their pockets, and they began throwing pieces of the explosive into the small stove. Suddenly there was an explosion. The powder in McGlynn's pocket had ignited and in an instant the powder in the pockets of the other boys did the same. The boys broke through the ice in the creek and the flames were quenched. McGlynn and McGregor are still unconscious, and will probably die. The others were painfully burned.

Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is going to write a life of Abraham Lincoln from the standpoint of an ex-Confederate who admires the genius of the martyred President.

Four professors of the University of California, after listening, as judges, to a public debate on the New Woman movement, voted solidly against the New Woman, deciding that the movement "is not for the best interests of the race."

Alphonse Daudet, the French novelist, has been sorely troubled by his uncomplimentary remark about English women. He declared the other day that he had decided to say nothing about women in the future, because this "sex, usually called feeble, has too many defenders when attacked."

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has asked all the important lines using Pullman sleepers to join in a request to the Pullman Company to reduce the price of upper berths twenty-five per cent. below the price charged for lower berths. Pullman cars are run on 127,000 out of 173,000 miles of road in this country.

Feminine caprice in dress has ruined many a flourishing industry, and now the Calais lacemakers are the sufferers. The present fancy for thick heavy guipure laces prevents sale of the fine delicate fabrics wrought in the neighborhood of Calais. Calais manufacturers have distributed their lace free to Parisian shops, but customers will not take it up.

The truth of the adage that an hour of sleep before midnight is worth two hours after midnight is questioned by Dr. E. P. Colby, who states that he made some study of the subject while in naval service during the Civil War. The ship's company on shipboard—officers and men alike—stand four-hour watches day and night, with the interpolation of a dog-watch of two hours to change the time of each set of men on successive days. These men are therefore obliged to get their required sleep very irregularly, but in more than two years of observation Dr. Colby could never discover that the watch officers and men were not as fully refreshed by their sleep as were the medical and pay officers, who stand no watch, and have hours as regular as any householder. In the varied industries of our cities, where many workers are employed at night and must sleep by day, further evidence could doubtless be found that the time when sleep is obtained has not the influence upon health and longevity formerly attributed to it.

Tennessee has planned and is now constructing an industrial exposition of interstate and international scope to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of her admission into the Union, to open at Nashville, the capital of the State, September 1, 1896, and to continue 100 days. The plans call for twenty main buildings to be grouped around a lake, a military plaza, and a reproduction of the Parthenon at Athens, standing snow white and alone in the middle upon a high terrace. In the main exposition buildings Tennessee will present in classified form under appropriate departments the evidences of her resourceful mines, her fertile fields and her numerous manufactures. She invites every other State and foreign land to come and place its exhibits side by side with hers, and will make no charge for the space occupied. The management to which has been entrusted the details of the fair desire that the most unique and the most complete exposition possible may result from their labors. For Tennessee's part more than 1000 prominent men and women scattered throughout the State are said by the managers to be working earnestly and patriotically, and without salary, preparing exhibits. For other States, free space in large buildings for exhibits and sites for individual edifices are offered, and the management will render all assistance to such commissioners as are appointed for the successful performance of their duties. "Tennessee," say the managers, "is in earnest and she will prove again by her exposition the fitness of the term 'Volunteer State.'"

DUEL MADE THEM FRIENDS

THE FAMOUS FIGHT BETWEEN FLOURNOY AND GARTH.

It Arose Over Kicking a Cow Near the University of Virginia—Fought With Bowie Knives and Revolvers

THE death of Dr. David Flournoy at the Virginia Home for Incurables in Richmond recently recalls one of the most remarkable street duels in the history of Virginia. The participants belonged to old and well-known Virginia families, and they fought with bowie knives and revolvers.

Dr. Flournoy was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, and was reared under the strict influence and discipline of the Presbyterian Church. He came of a proud family of Virginians who scrupulously preserved their self-respect at all times, and were guided by the laws of honor as they were taught in Virginia under what is now known as the old regime.

At the time of the duel Dr. Flournoy was a medical student at the University of Virginia. At the same institution was his friend and kinsman, Thomas Carrington, of Arkansas. The latter's father was a member of the well-known Virginia family of that name. Flournoy and Edgar Garth were the principals. Garth belonged to the daring family of that name who have been known in Albemarle, Va., for years through their fearlessness, coolness, and love of adventure. Both of the duellists were cool, skilful and determined, and the fight ended only after Garth had fallen to the ground from loss of blood and was thought to be dying.

A few months before Dr. Flournoy's death he told the story of the duel to an intimate friend. One morning early in April, 1854, Flournoy and Carrington were crossing the street from the "old book store" to the university grounds, just as Edgar Garth, with a friend named Frye, were driving a herd of cattle over the walk. Carrington kicked one of the cows from his path, whereupon Garth swore at the young student. He dismounted and dared the two students to leave the campus. Without much further ado the fight began with an attack upon Carrington by Garth, while Frye faced Flournoy. The latter soon broke Frye's nose with a brick, and then turned his attention to Garth, who had downed Carrington and was beating him severely. With his last brick Flournoy struck Garth, who beat a retreat. Garth left, vowing vengeance upon Flournoy for interfering.

Those who knew Garth's reputation as a fighter felt certain of more trouble, so that when, three weeks later, he sent the two students word to meet him and his friend on Sunday morning to fight it out, they were not at all surprised. Flournoy and Carrington armed themselves went to the place appointed for the combat and waited several hours, but to no purpose. Early on Monday morning Garth sent word that if Flournoy came to town that day he intended whipping him. Borrowing a bowie knife from a fellow student, Flournoy, accompanied by Carrington, who was armed with a revolver, went to the old Monticello House, opposite the Court House. While standing at the desk, with his back to the door, Garth with two of his brothers and two other friends walked up, and, touching him on the shoulder, said:

"You have got to take a cursing or fight."

The reply of the wiry little Virginian was:

"I believe I'll fight." Both drew their long, sharp knives, and the fight was under way. At almost the first lunge Flournoy's knife found its way to his opponent's collar bone and glanced. Gradually he forced Garth out into the street. A moment later he made a desperate lunge at Garth, and drove his knife through the man's right lung, the point coming out under the shoulder. Garth then broke loose and drew a revolver. All through the fight up to this point Carrington, with drawn revolver, had kept Garth's friends from coming to his assistance. Dr. Flournoy afterward said this saved his life.

In the early part of the fight Flournoy's knife had cut open Garth's front pocket, from which a revolver had fallen out. This weapon was picked up by Carrington, and when later Garth began firing, Carrington handed the weapon to Flournoy, who immediately opened fire upon Garth, and put a bullet in his breast. After emptying this weapon Flournoy advanced again to close quarters. Garth's revolver was empty, and his opponent unhurt. With the blood streaming from his breast and side, and with Carrington standing by with drawn revolver to prevent Garth's friends and brothers from interfering, the two combatants resumed the fight with their knives. Garth was wounded in three places. The blood began to gush from his mouth. With intense hatred he began slashing desperately at his opponent, who, with coolness and remarkable skill, defended himself from the strokes of his opponent's weapon. Several more passes were made, and Flournoy then made a sweep that disemboweled his adversary.

At that moment a policeman rushed up and arrested Flournoy. The of-

fered also tried to take the knife from Flournoy, but failed, for at that moment Eugene Garth ran up and cried: "You have killed my brother, and I will kill you."

"Waving his weapon over his head, young Flournoy replied: "I will kill you, too, if you come nearer."

Then it was that Woods Garth, the other brother of the wounded man, snapped his revolver at Flournoy, but the weapon failed to fire. Flournoy was put in jail, and was bleeding profusely from slight wounds from Garth's knife. The news of the fight spread like wildfire, and soon hundreds of students surrounded the jail. Many were admitted to see Flournoy. Fourteen of his wounds were in his left, or guard, arm, and one in his back. His wounds were not very serious. In two days he was released, as it was proved that he was not the aggressor. He recovered from his wounds in a short time.

Garth, meantime, was lying at the point of death, as he and others thought, and had declared his wish that Flournoy be not prosecuted, as the fight was a fair one, and he was the aggressor. He lived many years afterward, but never wholly recovered from the effects of his wounds. Many students accused Carrington of having shown the white feather, but Dr. Flournoy declared that Carrington had saved his life.

When informed of the difficulty between his son and Dr. Flournoy and the facts connected with it, Garth's father, although his son's life was despaired of, at once offered himself as surety to prevent Flournoy from being sent to prison. Within two days after the difficulty occurred Dr. Flournoy was sent for by the wounded man's father, and was introduced to young Garth's mother and other members of her family, and a bond of friendship was established between the two antagonists with the family of one assembled around what was thought to be his deathbed. Garth recovered, but has been dead for some years.

More than twenty years ago the disease from which Dr. Flournoy died developed as a result of the wounds which he received in the bloody duel. For years he was an invalid, and appeared much older than he was. It was with some difficulty that he related the facts in this duel. He came of a family who were strangers to fear. During the first years of the late war he was a dashing Captain of the Charlotte Cavalry, and in the latter part of the war was field surgeon in the Army of Northern Virginia. His life and character were adorned by the virtues that belonged to the men who gave Virginia a distinct individuality among the States of the Union. His sufferings were borne for twenty years without complaint.—New York Sun.

WISE WORDS.

Nothing is such an obstacle to production of excellence as the power of producing what is good with ease and rapidity.—Aikin.

Above all things, railery decline; it is in ablest hands a dangerous tool, but never fails to wound the meddling fool.—Stillinger.

The good things which belong to prosperity may be wished; but the good things which belong to adversity are to be admired.—Seneca.

If a man has any brains at all, let him hold on to his calling, and, in the grand sweep of things, his turn will come at last.—W. McCune.

We have no right to say that the universe is governed by natural laws, but only that it is governed according to natural laws.—Carpenter.

In all meanness there is a defect of intellect as well as of heart. And even the cleverness of avarice is but the cunning of imbecility.—Bulwer.

Truth is the most powerful thing in the world, since even fiction itself must be governed by it, and can only please by its resemblance.—Shafesbury.

The opinions of the misanthropical rest upon this very positive basis, that they adopt the bad faith of a few as evidence of the worthlessness of all.—Bovee.

To engage in war without a clear necessity is a crime of the blackest dye. When the necessity is clear it then becomes a crime to shrink from it.—Sonthey.

Rubber Oil.

The rubber-tree yields a very abundant crop of seeds, but heretofore nothing has been done with them. Experiments are now in progress by which oil of a very fine quality is expressed from these seeds, and it is expected that it will grow into a most important industry. It is an open question whether or not this oil contains qualities that will make it of great value as a substitute for or in addition to the already utilizable rubber gum of commerce. It may be that by processes of purifying and refining rubber-seed oil will furnish a material of hitherto unsuspected possibilities. The rubber trade has been for a long time looking for something more susceptible than any product now within their reach, and possibly it may be found in the rubber seed oil made under new and improved processes.—New York Ledger.

BOAT FOR LAND AND WATER.

An Amphibian Vessel That Accomplishes Wonders on Shore.

An "amphibian" boat, now in practical operation in Denmark, would seem to have paved the way for a solution of the problem involved in the operation of boats on the Upper Nile, the headwaters of the Missouri or other streams that are at times unnavigable by reason of shoals and cascades.

The idea of a boat that could be used as a carriage or run on rails over dry land was broached many years ago, but the scheme was looked upon as impracticable.

This latter-day "amphibian," of which an illustration is given, is no longer an experiment. It is a commercial success, and carried during the past summer 20,000 passengers.

This odd-looking craft is used on two large lakes situated twelve miles from Copenhagen. The bodies of water are known as Fure So and the Farum So, and are divided by a narrow strip of land 1100 feet in width.

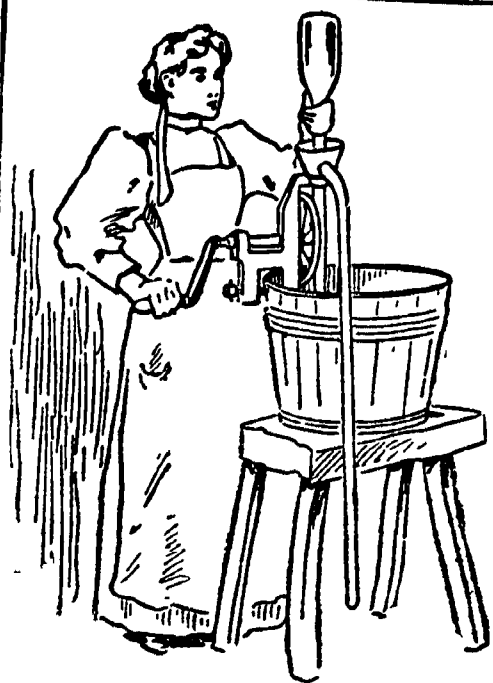
It is to cross this isthmus that the boat leaves the water and for the time being is a locomotive. It is practical, although somewhat cumbersome. The inventor is a Swede and the boat was built in Sweden. It is a small passenger steamer, forty-six feet in length and nine feet six inches beam, drawing from three feet to three feet six inches, according to the load. Her full complement of passengers is seventy. When loaded she weighs about fifteen tons.

In build she is of ordinary flat bottomed type, and when in the water presents no unusual features, except that her lines fore and aft are rather full to admit the framework for the wheels.

Her engines and boiler are of ordinary build and have a maximum of twenty-seven horse power. The mechanism which propels the boat when on land is quite simple, but it may be improved upon. Running parallel with the propeller shaft, and taking its motion from it by an ordinary chain gearing, is another shaft, one end of which runs right forward to within about ten feet of the bow. About this point it is geared by bevel

Washing Bottles Mechanically.

In establishments where medicines, ink and other liquids are put up extensively for the retail market, it is usual to give the bottles a preliminary

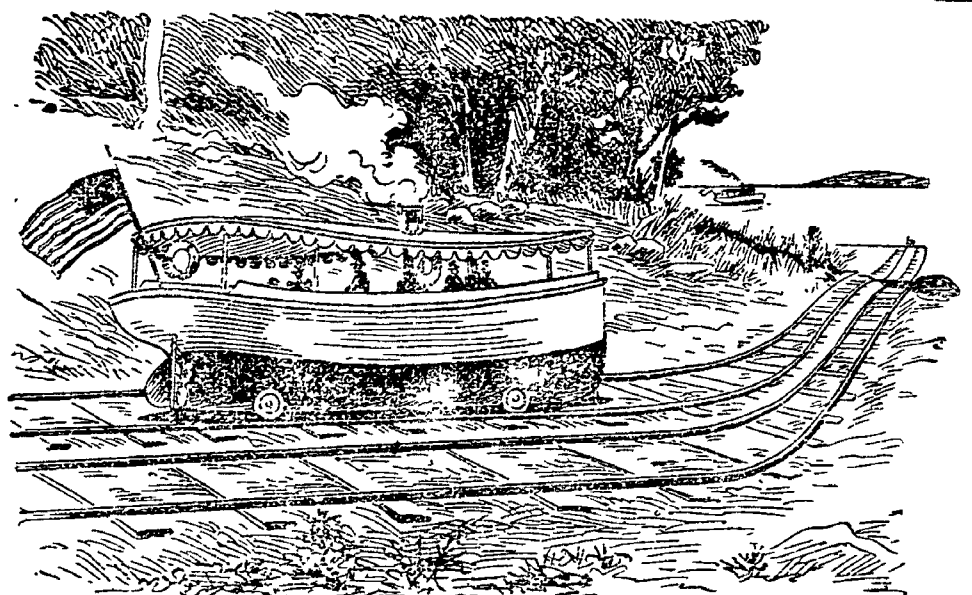


A BOTTLE-RINSING MACHINE.

rinsing to insure the purity of their contents. The labor is often done carelessly and imperfectly, and there is need, consequently, of some such apparatus as that recently introduced in France for washing bottles mechanically. The device in question is attached temporarily to the edge of a tub, and consists primarily of a small force-pump, operated by a crank and bevel gear, and a slender metallic brush inclosed in an upright tube, which is susceptible of a vertical motion. When the tube is slipped down the brush may be rotated rapidly in the interior of the bottle, and when it is raised to cover the brush, water is injected so as to rinse the interior thoroughly. After performing this service, the liquid runs down into a funnel-shaped basin and out through a rubber tube to the ground, or into another tub. The machine is said to be highly efficient.

An Eight-Million-Dollar Crown.

The crown of Portugal is for sale, according to gossip in London, where



THE LITTLE STEAMER THAT TRAVELS ON LAND AND WATER.

wheels to a right angle shaft, which forms the axle on which the two front wheels, which take the rails, are keyed.

Another pair of wheels is placed at a similar distance from the stern, but these are not driven. Two hand levers serve to control the boat when on its land journey, viz., one to set in motion the wheel shaft by means of an ordinary shifting clutch and the other to apply a simple brake to the back wheels when the boat is about to relaunch itself.

The rails used are of regulation Danish pattern and the gauge is four feet two inches. The wheels carry two flanges and their bearing surface is considerably wider than the rails on which they run.

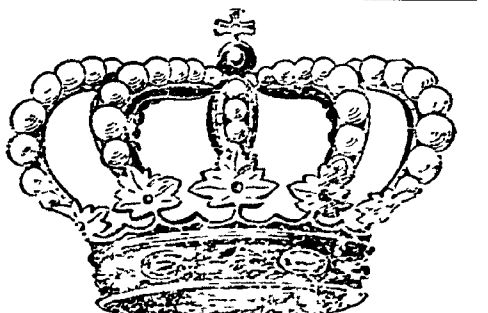
When nearing the land the boat is guided into a funnel shaped dock, which gradually tapers down to a width only two inches greater than that of the boat. When the narrowest portion of the dock is reached, the boat enters a short parallel dock of the same width and is allowed to advance slowly until the front wheels touch the rails, which extend below the water level for the purpose. Immediately the wheels are thrown into gear and the boat begins its ascent. It is assisted by the propeller, which is in play.

In due time the back wheels find their way to the rails, and the boat advances on its upper course at the rate of about two hundred feet to the minute, vibrating somewhat, of course. After reaching the top of the grade, the brake is applied with sufficient friction to make it necessary to use the motive power for driving the wheels, and the vessel launches itself quite naturally into the lake with a gentle splash and resumes its course.

Marine architects and engineers are studying this amphibian with interest, and admit that it may revolutionize shipping in some quarters of the world where transshipment of cargoes is made necessary by obstruction to navigation.

Bears are reported to be more numerous in the Okefenokee Swamp, Georgia, this season than for many years past. One farmer living near the swamp had sixteen hogs killed by bears within seven days recently.

Dom Carlos, the owner and wearer of the nauble, has been visiting. The royal treasury is very scant, it seems, and the King, who little relishes the distresses of his people, is willing to realize on this valuable piece of portable property in order to supply the deficiency in the revenues under existing conditions. It was stated when he left home that the crown was taken for the purpose of repair. But the fact has leaked out that it was for the more practical reason that it might be sold or pledged. The crown of Portugal is the most valuable in Europe, or, for that matter, in the world. It consists of a solid gold band, completely covered with precious stones, many of which are historic relics of Portugal's former greatness. They were procured when the mines of the Indies and Brazil were at the disposition of that valiant little country. Among the jewels decorating the band are four enormous diamonds and four rare rubies. From the band rise four heraldic oak leaves, each of which is studded with precious stones. From the leaves issue four arches which come together in a point above the crown. The arches are decorated with the conventional gold balls usual to crowns, but in this case the interstices are filled with diamonds. Above the point of the arches is a jeweled ball, and this is surmounted by a Maltese cross. The crown weighs three pounds and five ounces troy.



KING OF PORTUGAL'S CROWN.

Claus Spreckels proposes to invest \$1,000,000 in the beet sugar industry in California.

Almost every variety of corundum has been discovered in North Carolina.

She—I think you would better tell father that we are engaged, dearest. He—Why? She—His lease runs out on the first of the month, and he wants to know whether to take a larger house or not.—Harper's Bazar.

Benny Bloobumper—What do they do in bucket shops, papa? Mr. Bloobumper—You should say: "Whom do they do in bucket shops?" They do the bucket-shoppers.—Life.



You Never Buy Poor Meat.

No, of course not. You never want anything poor in the food line. Be careful when buying your buckwheat.

Heckers BUCKWHEAT
Is by far the best and most wholesome.

PNU 51

If your skirt edges wear out, it's because you don't use



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It's easy to prove it for yourself. Don't take any binding unless you see "S. H. & M." on the label, no matter what anybody tells you. If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

Send for samples, showing labels and materials, to the S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, New York City.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/10 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Gearing, Steel, Galvanized-steel, and Fluted Steel Towers, Steel Bases, Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/10 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

AXION ELASTIC TRUSS **RUPTURE Cured**
POSITIVELY HOLDS RUPTURE. Worn night and day. Has an Adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE. Blisters, Cat, sent securely sealed by G. V. House, 374 Broadway, N.Y. City.

\$3 A DAY SURE. SEND your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure, we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 15, Detroit, Mich.

GOLDEN FIG The only guaranteed CURE for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES and COMPLAINTS. Relief in one week. Full particulars free on receipt of two stamps. One month's treatment \$1.00. ADDRESS Golden Fig Co., Sayre, Pa. Lock Box No. 56. Agents Wanted

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 23 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

I Want Agents to sell and advertise my specialties. Articles used in every family. Big money is to be made. Write to J. J. FLECK, Tinn. O. Address, with stamp, J. J. FLECK, Tinn. O.

Drs. Maybe and Mustbe.

You choose the old doctor before the young one. Why? Because you don't want to entrust your life in inexperienced hands. True, the young doctor may be experienced. But the old doctor must be. You take no chances with Dr. Maybe, when Dr. Mustbe is in reach. Same with medicines as with medicine makers—the long-tried remedy has your confidence. You prefer experience to experiment—when you are concerned. The new remedy may be good—but let somebody else prove it. The old remedy must be good—judged on its record of cures. Just one more reason for choosing AYER'S Sarsaparilla in preference to any other. It has been the standard household sarsaparilla for half a century. Its record inspires confidence—50 years of cures. If others may be good, Ayer's Sarsaparilla must be. You take no chances when you take AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

WE HAVE AGE ENOUGH.

No American Need Long for Objects of Veneration at Home.

We are accustomed to speak of everything in America as brand-new. It smells to us of varnish more than anything else, and when we go abroad we say of buildings and of institutions, "Alas, we have nothing at all of this sort in America!" There is truth in this, and yet perhaps we do not sufficiently realize how long our American civilization has been growing, and how much of the world's history has been made in the last 250 years. It is interesting to find a suggestion of this nature emanating from so thoroughly English a source as the London Spectator, the attention of which has been drawn to the age of our American colleges by a book of illustrations of our university buildings.

Let us follow out this suggestion, and, taking Harvard University as a measure of age, see where the world was standing at the time of the foundation of that institution. This was in 1638. Charles I. was on the throne of England. Cromwell was a young man, "guiltless of his country's blood," and had just been turned back from his plan of coming to America. The face of Germany was then desolated with the Thirty Years' war. Richelieu had just formed the French Academy, and was in the zenith of his power. The Spanish inquisition was pursuing its relentless work, and Galileo was yet busy with his literary labors. It was sixty years before Peter the Great applied in London for his naval apprenticeship, and nearly 100 years before Frederick the Great came into his inheritance. We are apt to think of English literature as ante-dating our American civilization; yet at the time the New World had taken on the educational and moral strength which gave us Harvard College, English literature was practically unwritten, if we except Chaucer, Spenser and Shakespeare. "Paradise Lost" was only a dream of Milton, who was 30 years old in 1638, and then began his continental journeys. Dryden was 6 years old; Bunyan was 10, with no thought of serving under Cromwell or being jailed for his views. Pope, Swift, Addison, Bolingbroke, Bishop Berkeley, were yet unborn.

These reflections show us how large a part of human history belongs to the period since the foundation of our oldest university. Into the life of this young and growing republic all these things entered—the growing hatred of absolutism, the spread of religious toleration, the literary inspiration of Milton's day, the artistic spirit that breathed from St. Peter's dome. The American of to-day need not lack for objects of veneration in his own country. It is old enough. Its founders and those who have preserved it with sufferings and death, and sometimes harder service of living effort and denial, have left bright spots in the dark and devious straggles of the human race. To emulate rather than to disparage their character and service is the duty and privilege of the intelligent patriot of to-day. Moreover, to consider the matter from another point of view, the paradox is true that, if we are to look to antiquity, the present age is the oldest.

Freshening Sea-Water.

"Water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink!" is Coleridge's poetic phrasing of a cry that has come from the lips of the victims of shipwreck ever since the first navigation of the sea. If the water of the ocean were drinkable, not only would an enormous outlay be spared to ship owners, but one of the greatest horrors of shipwreck would be abolished. Recently a new method has been discovered in Austria by which sea water can be made fit to drink. The water is forced under pressure through a filter consisting of the trunk of a tree about fifteen feet long. The water is driven lengthwise through the pores of the wood, and in three minutes, at the longest, issues from the end of the trunk in thin streams, and is found to be free from salt and suitable for drinking.

FASHION FOIBLES.

COLD WEATHER STYLES IN WOMAN'S DRESS.

The Handsomest Basque for Stout Women—Newest Sleeves—Braiding Has Been Revived, and is Popular.

THE idea that a plain, smooth-fitting basque is the proper mode for a lady of generous proportions is not a correct one, as the severity of outline brings into undesirable prominence the glaring defects of a too stout figure. The graceful lines produced by the smooth vest or plaits on each front, the soft fullness of the vest that is gathered at the top and shirred closely in successive lines at the lower edge, with the extra under-arm gore render the style presented in the double column illustration an ideal basque for stout ladies.



STYLISH BASQUE FOR STOUT LADIES.

dies. Fancy silk in dark Persian shades is the material shown, the vest and crush collar being of plain silk in the lightest corresponding color. A single row of passementerie outlines the second fold on each front, and the basque closes invisibly in centre. If a plainer effect is desired, the vest and crush collar can be omitted, and the fronts closed with small buttons and buttonholes, as shown in the small drawing, and by omitting the plaited fronts, and covering the linings smoothly with material, a plain glove-fitting basque is the result. Full gigot sleeves can be gathered or plaited at the top, the wrists being completed with a single row of passementerie. This will be found an excellent model, and while specially adapted to the requirements of the stout, is becoming to all figures. Crepon, serge, cloth, camel's hair, Henrietta, cheviot, satin or silk in plain or fancy weave will develop stylishly with vest and collar of soft or sheer fabrics, velvet or fancy silk.

The quantity of 44-inch wide material required to make this basque for a lady having a 32-inch bust is 3 yards; for a 38-inch size, 3½ yards; for a 44-inch size, 4½ yards, and a 46-inch size, 4½ yards.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SLEEVES.

No 1 represents the new melon sleeve in six sections, suitably developed in black satin, a narrow jet beading outlining four of the seams. The narrow under portions are shaped in regular coat sleeve outline, the other sections having rounded edges that narrow top and bottom in a style that suggests the name. A strip of canvas, or leather bone, is sometimes laid under the seams to make them stand out, and coat-shaped sleeve linings are provided to support the adjustment.

No. 2 represents the melon sleeve in pale colored satin, shortened for evening wear. Each upper seam is decorated with a narrow frill of creamy lace edging, headed by a row of col-

pon is the material represented, the upper seams being outlined with narrow passementerie from shoulder to wrists. These modes are extremely popular, and will impart a fin-de-siècle stamp to any basque or waist in which they are inserted. It is advisable to interline the sections with crinoline, haircloth, or other stiff fabric if the coveted stand-out effect is desired.

The quantity of 44-inch wide material required to make these sleeves for a 32-inch size is 2 yards for No. 1 design, 2½ yards for No. 2 design and 2½ yards for No. 3 design; for 36-inch size 2½ yards for No. 1 design, 1½ yards for No. 2 design and 2½ yards for No. 3 design; for a 40-inch size 2½ yards for No. 1 design, 1½ yards for No. 2 design and 2½ yards for No. 3 design. For the misses' sizes it will take of the same width material for a twelve-year-old size 1½ yards for No. 1 design, 1½ yards for No. 2 design, 1½ yards for No. 3 design, 1½ yards for No. 3 design; for fourteen-year-old size, 1½ yards for No. 1

design, 1½ yards for No. 2 design and 2 yards for No. 3 design; for a sixteen-year-old size 2 yards for No. 1 design, 1½ yards for No. 2 design and 2½ yards for No. 3 design.

BRAIDING AGAIN REVIVED.

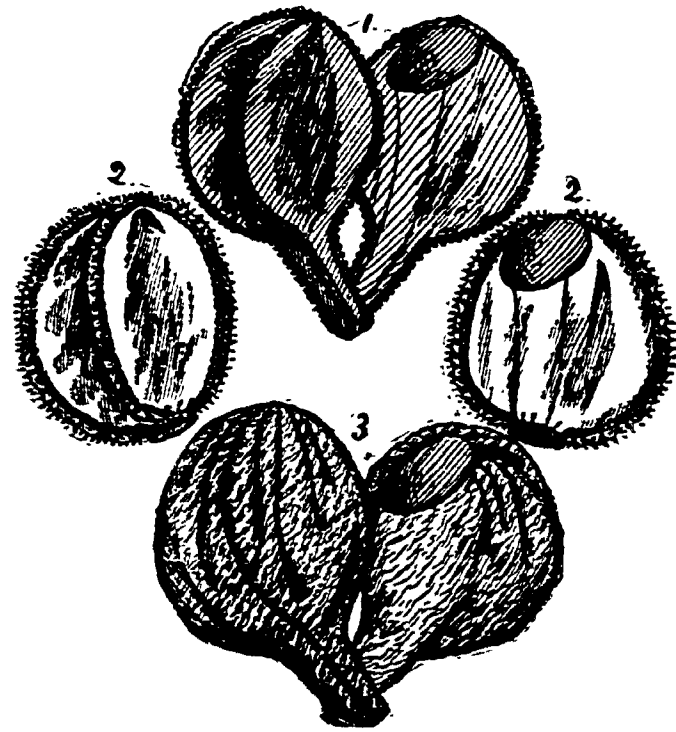
Braided effects are exceedingly popular in all sorts of fabrics this winter. Intricate designs carried out in cord-like braid appear on many plain cloth dresses. A broadcloth in dark green



was almost covered by braiding in black. The front panel of the skirt was wrought from waist to hem in an intricate pattern. The bodice, which was cut low to allow the wearing of a collar and chemisette, was entirely covered with braiding. The melon sleeves had their seams outlined with rows of braid. Big, black pearl buttons fastened the bodice.

PLAIN AND FANCY CAPES.

Short capes are much worn, and are made in velvet, silk and plain or fancy



SLEEVES FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

ored sequins to correspond in color to the satin. The lower edge is completed by a band.

No. 3 is the mandolin sleeve shaped in three sections, with ample fullness at the top, gathered between the seams to fit into the arm's eye. Cre-

cloth, trimmed with ruchings of lace, jet and feather trimmings or with bands of fur. Short, tight fitting jackets are worn by young girls, and are made of cloth or tweed or velvet. They are sometimes tight fitting in the back and loose in front.

Professional Cards.

DR. E. H. MARKLEY, DENTIST.
Hanover St., near Center Square, NEW OXFORD, PA.
Graduate of University of Maryland. Teeth extracted without pain. Artificial teeth inserted by all the latest improved methods. Filling a specialty. Cap 95

Dr. H. ROSS BLACK, DENTIST.—Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late Dr. Faber Bange—No. 6 Centre street, HANOVER, PA.

Dr. Wm. HOLLINGER, DENTIST. Office and Residence, ABBOTSTOWN, PA. Will be at Sunday's hotel, New Oxford, every Wednesday. All the latest appliances. 24jun95ly

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WM. & WM. ARCH McCLEAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Offices west side of Baltimore street, third door from Centre Square.

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HOTELS.
NATIONAL HOTEL, New Oxford,
GEORGE H. LITTLE, Proprietor.
All modern conveniences. Choice wines, liquors and cigars. Beautiful lawn and shade trees. Ample stabling. Moderate rates. Pitt street, convenient to depot.

EAGLE HOTEL, New Oxford,
GEORGE SUNDAY, Proprietor.
House thoroughly refitted and refurnished. The bar stocked with the choicest wines, liquors and cigars, while the table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market affords. Ample stabling. 24jan95ly

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ELIAS FISSEL, Proprietor.
The Hotel has lately been improved and refitted. Parlors on second floor. Restaurant connected with the hotel where everything in season will be furnished to gentlemen on the first floor and ladies on the second floor. Bar stocked with all new goods. First-class hostler will take best care of transient horses. Opposite W. M. Depot, one square from P. & R.

CENTRAL HOTEL, Littlestown.
JAS W. OCKER, Proprietor.
Centrally located, being on the northwest corner of the Diamond. Large sample rooms. Heated throughout. Terms moderate.

HOTEL GETTYSBURG,
Located on Centre Square, where McClellan House formerly stood, Gettysburg, Pa.
H. & D. K. MILLER, Proprietors.
Headquarters League American Wheelmen. Headquarters of Capt. Jas. T. Long, guide and delineator. Steam heat, electric light and call bells. A first-class livery attached to hotel.

CENTRAL HOTEL, Gettysburg.
Second door from Court House.
Having purchased, remodeled and refitted the above well known Central Hotel, I take pleasure in asking you to call and give me a trial. Special rates to jurors and those attending court. Satisfaction guaranteed, as I am confident that you will again patronize me after giving me a trial. Table supplied with all the market affords. Respectfully,
JAMES O. McCAVITT, Proprietor.

HOTEL COLUMBUS, McSherrytown,
J. H. McMaster, Proprietor.
Newly furnished throughout. First-class in every respect. Convenient to all business places. Large Sample rooms good stabling and an attentive hostler. Moderate charges.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Littlestown.
GEO. W. RIFFLE OF J. PROPRIETOR:
At the railroad on Baltimore street. First-class in every respect. Convenient to all the business places. Large Sample Rooms. Good stabling and attentive hostler. Moderate charges.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Z. S. CUSHMAN,
At the Brick Warehouse, HANOVER ST. NEW OXFORD, PA., will buy and sell all kinds of

Wheat, Hay, Straw, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Bran, Middlings, Chop, &c., Also
The Best Brands of Flour, Choice and Fine Salt, etc.

Sellers and buyers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Free delivery to any part of the borough.
Car leaves New Oxford every Thursday afternoon for Baltimore; Returning leaves Hillen Station every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. All orders left with him will receive prompt attention.

GO TO----
Geo. A. Klingel's Barber - Shop,
For a Clean Shave and a Good Hair Cut. Razors Honed and Covered at the Lowest Price.
Shop AT POST OFFICE, NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1896.

An important amendment has been attached to the pension appropriation bill, which, if passed, will cause all all pensions granted under the Act of June 27th, 1890, to date from the day of the filing of the first application. It has been the practice of the Pension Bureau to date all pensions under the new law from the day of filing the last application, and under this rule the soldier is deprived of the arrears that might have accumulated between the date of his first and his last application. The proposed act of congress is intended to correct this injustice, and to make every pension date from the day of first application, and of course the pensioners, whose claims have been settled under the present rule will get the arrears due them.

Charles Wallower, the young Harrisburg brakeman who was caught between two cars a short time ago, and had his left arm so badly crushed that amputation was made, had a peculiar experience the other day. Ever since he was discharged from the hospital he has complained of pains in the hand which was off and said his fingers were cramped so that they hurt him. Finally an investigation was made. The arm, which had been buried, was dug up and it was found that the fingers were in the position described by Wallower. In order to see if he really had feeling, he was placed in another room and when the undertaker began straightening the fingers he called out to the young man to tell which finger it was. This was done without hesitation. Once the undertaker gave one finger a severe jerk, and at the same time there was an unearthly yell from the adjoining room, followed by the remark, "Don't break that finger off!"

The arm after being properly laid out was re-interred and now the young man says he does not suffer any pain.

Warned His Wife.

J. Harvey Sprengle, an industrious, prosperous young blacksmith, committed suicide Monday in his shop, near Waynesboro.

The cause of his suicide is believed to have been the man's great desire to become rich and his inability to do so owing to heavy family expenses. He was a married man, about 35 years old, with a wife and three small children.

Some time after the noon hour Sprengle went to his blacksmith shop and closed and locked the door. His wife followed him because she was fearful that he might carry out a threat he had made to take his life. He opened the door for her and she found him with a rope, an inch and a quarter thick, in his hands. He directed her to go back to the house, she demurred and endeavored to persuade him not to do himself harm.

Finally he said: "If you do not go up to the house I will stab myself here in your presence. I will be a dead man before sundown, anyhow." Then she left the man who had promised to love and protect her and went back, heartsore, to her home and her three little children.

One of the boys, a little fellow seven years old, she sent to the shop to observe what his father would do. He could not enter, as the door was fastened with a piece of iron, but he looked through a crack and saw his father hanging from a beam in the shop. He went back to the house and told his mother, who sent him to alarm the neighbors.

He was a good blacksmith and very industrious. In addition to his labors at the forge he banished wood from a mountain tract he owned and cut and sold it. In December he filled several ice houses in Waynesboro. He worked early and late to amass money and was much discouraged that the pile he laid away was continually depleted by illness in his family.

He was a grand nephew of the Snowberger brothers, who committed suicide, one by drowning and one by hanging, several years ago. His father, who is dead, was for a time an inmate of an insane asylum.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron prominent druggists of Flushing, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle at all druggists.

Marriage Complication.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. James Hoover, who left her husband in Waynesboro several days ago and went to Hagerstown to stay. It is stated by her friends that she did so because she was innocently married to two men at the same time. She married Samuel Spielman, near Pen-Mar about fifteen years ago. Living together but a few months they separated, and her husband went West. She lived alone for seven years, when she was told that her marriage bonds had been legally broken by the seven years' separation. She believed the story and married James Hoover, though she did not tell him she had not been formally divorced, thinking she did not need to go to court about the matter. A few days ago her first husband came East and called on his wife. He found her the mother of three children by Hoover and living happily in a handsomely furnished house on the chief street of Waynesboro. About a month ago Mrs. Hoover became alarmed at a decision of Judge Stewart at Chambersburg, in which he sentenced Charles F. Whitmore to the penitentiary for eighteen months because he married Miss Ellen Rowe, of Pen Mar, in 1890, went west and, returning in 1893 and finding her married to another man, married Miss Schindeldecker. Mrs. Hoover, fearing that she would be presented before the Court, told her husband all. Her husband sent her away until she can get a divorce from Spielman, after which he expects to remarry her. The case has excited much interest and sympathy. There are other similar cases, it is said, one in Waynesboro and one in Chambersburg.—Sun.

Surprise Parties.

A surprise party was given Friday evening at the home of John Ruff, in honor of his "better half," it being her 46th birthday anniversary. All report having an enjoyable time. Those present were: Rev. P. E. Heimer, Dr. J. L. Sheetz and wife, Geo. C. Sheely and wife, Albert Feiser and wife, Jas. W. Barnitz and wife, Nicholas Lingg and wife, H. W. Stallsmith and wife, W. F. Sheely and wife, Mrs. Z. H. Cashman and wife, Misses Sarah Wehler, Cora Roth, Minnie and Effie Lau, Naomi Schnell, Rhoda Swartz, Lotta Cashman, Elda Cook, Alice and Dollie Etta Smith, Carrie King, Kate Spangler, Mary and Laura Arrbegast, Jennie Achenbach, Maggie Stallsmith, Elsie Klinge, Lillie Wolf, Lottie Zercher, Emma Ruff, of Littlestown; Dr. E. H. Markley, E. D. Hinkle, S. J. Wolf, Spencer Myers, George H. Sunday, George Arrbegast, Geo. Klinge.

A pleasant surprise was given to Frank Groft and wife, of Oxford twp., on Monday evening, by a party of his friends, and a general good time was spent by all present. A sumptuous supper was one of the features of the evening. Music was furnished by Mr. George W. Lawrence, of Irishtown. Those present were: Frank Devine and wife and baby, Edward Groft and wife, Henry Rinehart and wife, Lewis Groft and wife, George Martin, Frank and Will. Acherman, Will, Geo. and John Lawrence, Felix and Al. Smith, John Hemler, John Lawrence, Joe Fink, Charles Shorb, Harry Henschke, Marcie Crise, Bernard Jenkins, Sam. Devine, John Wilt, James Greenholtz, Joe and Charley Groft, John Rinehart, Robert Sneeringer, Misses Lullie, Minnie, Annie and Mollie Smith, Minnie and Annie Groft, Lizzie Crise, Maggie and Irene Lawrence, Maggie Croninger, Edith Low, Katie Martin, Emma Bille, Lillian Barnhart, Annie Devine, Minnie Krise, Alice Henschke, Annie Rinehart.

The Gettysburg Reservation Case.

The United States Supreme Court last Thursday listened to argument in the Gettysburg reservation case, involving the important question of the prerogative of Congress to determine what is a public use of land to be condemned. Congress appropriated \$75,000 for condemning land included in the Gettysburg battlefield as a public park, and among other tracts sought to condemn the right of way of the Gettysburg Electric Railroad. The railroad company resists this, contending that the use to which it was sought to put the land is not a public use and that the right of eminent domain did not apply.

A GREAT TRIUMPH—Instant relief experienced and a permanent cure by the most speedy and greatest remedy in the world—Otto's Cure for Lung and Throat diseases. Who will you continue to irritate your throat and lungs with that terrible hacking cough when E. C. Livingston sole agent will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy? Its success is simply wonderful as your druggist will tell you. Otto's Cure is now sold in every town and village on the continent. Sample free; large bottles 50c. and 25c.

His Great Loss.

The following story comes from York and is admitted to be true although the Age claims that the libel on humanity who figures as the principal had only recently moved there from Lewistown and left the city shortly afterwards. The story is that the wife of a wealthy man died down there a few weeks ago. Her illness was prolonged, and no doubt expensive. But that was the poor woman's misfortune, and not her fault. However, her thrifty husband cheered the final weeks of her life by regularly sitting down by her bed each day and detailing how much her sickness was costing him, striking a trial balance for the suffering wife's benefit every day. At last she died, and while she lay in her coffin the bereaved spouse, deep in thought, picked up one of the dead wife's shoes and carefully figured on its sole with a bit of chalk the sum total of what the sad affair had cost him. She's still dead, luckily for her.

George Meyers, the 13 year old son of Jno. A. Meyers, baker, of Chambersburg, was drowned last Tuesday evening while skating on the Conococheague, opposite the woolen mill near that place. He was hurrying along with several boys, each endeavoring to go as near as possible to a hole in the ice without gliding into it, when he suddenly disappeared—he had skated into the hole. He reappeared once, and then he was sucked by the water under the ice and could not be rescued. After twenty minutes his body was recovered from the water.

Judge Biddle, of Carlisle, has handed down an opinion and decree in the case between Constable Fred Hays and the county of Cumberland, the substance of which decision is that by the act of 1866 the county is not liable for and will not pay costs, either to justices or constables for the commitment of vagrants. It has been a profitable business in that county, the jail now containing almost 100 tramps.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowls, of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: "Last winter I had la grippe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle at all druggists.

A Kansas man has discovered that brandy can be made out of wet elm saw dust. Now a discouraged Prohibitionist asks what chance can a good cause have when a man can go forth with a rip saw and get drunk on a rail fence.

Money sold at a high rate at the rooms of the Hanover Building and Loan Association. Two hundred dollars were sold at a premium of 5 1/4 per cent., while \$400 went at 4 1/4 per cent premium.

CURE FOR HEADACHE.—As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and \$1 at Dicks' drug store.

Harrison Kindig, Horse dealer, of York, has executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors. The assignee named is Augustus Loucks.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction of money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Dicks.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday, January 18th, 1896, the undersigned, executors of the estate of Ezra Hunt, late of the town of New Oxford, Adams Co., Pa., deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises, the following described property: A LOT OF GROUND in the borough of New Oxford, fronting 60 feet on Pitt Street, and bounded by Orange Street on the east and by W. M. R. on the west. The ground is improved with a two-story FRAME HOUSE, wash house, wood shed, &c. The buildings are in good repair, and there is a well and a cistern on the property. Also, FOUR TOWN LOTS, fronting on High Street, in the borough of New Oxford. These lots are very desirably located for building purposes, and are situated that they could make desirable homes. Either of the above properties can be bought privately at any time before the day of the sale. If not sold privately before the day they will be positively sold at the sale. Any person wishing to view the property can call on the last named executor residing in the borough of New Oxford. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., when terms will be made known by C. A. DIEHL, Executor.

G. W. WEAVER & SON, GETTYSBURG, PA.

1896.

We wish you all a
Happy New Year.

We offer to all our patrons and friends our hearty thanks and good wishes for the many favors showered on us in the year just past. We promise to more than ever deserve your patronage in '96 by better service, larger stock and a still more careful lookout for your interests.

THE LEADERS,
G. W. WEAVER & SON,
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

WINTER GOODS
CLOSED OUT AT COST!

EMMERT & BRO., NEW OXFORD.

We have inaugurated a genuine Mark-Down Sale on the following goods rather than carry them over, and the result is the following prices, which mean BARGAINS:

Blankets.

These are large enough for any bed. Those sold at 75c. will go at 50c.; \$1.00 ones at 80c.; \$1.25 at \$1.00; \$1.50 at \$1.15; \$2.75 at \$2; \$3 at \$2.25, and \$3.50 ones at \$2.75.

Underwear.

MEN'S was cheap at 25c., but is reduced to 20c. Those at 35c. are now 25c. Fine Merino which sells the world over at 50c., will go at 38c. Natural wool sold for 75c., but we have reduced them to 50c. All \$1 goods at 75c. The finest a man wishes to wear at \$1, formerly \$1.25.

LADIES' vests were cheap at 25c., but we will sell them to you now at 20c. 50c. vests and pants will be sold at 38c. Natural wool vests and pants were \$1, but 75c. is the mark on them now.

MISSES' AND CHILD'S VESTS AND PANTS. Fine Merino were sold cheap at 10c., but they are now 8c. Those at 12c., are now 10c.; 15c. now 12c.; 20c. now 15c.; 25c. now 20c., and 30c. kind now 25c. All-wool shirts at 65c. now 50c. at 45c.

Men's heavy Overshirts,

50c. ones at 38c.; 75c. ones at 50c. All-wool ones were \$1, now 75c.

Cinghams,

Good and fine at 4c. per yard, which can't be sold for less than 5c., and will soon be 6c.

Muslin.

Fine unbleached at 4c. If bought to-day it would have to be sold at 6c., as cotton has advanced 25 per cent. Good fine bleached, with no starch, one yard wide, 16 yards for \$1.00.

Half-Wool Delains

which sold for 12 1/2c., are going at 8c. COTTON FLANNELS which can't be beat, at 6c., 7c., 8c. and 10c. per yard.

Table Oil Cloth,

one of the fastest sellers in the store because we have cut the price. \$1.50 for a piece (12 yards).

Shoes.

Ladies' Oil Grain Shoes which can't be bought to sell for less than \$1.25, we sell at \$1.00; also Ladies' heavy shoes at the same price. Men's Dress Shoes will go at \$1, which should be sold at \$1.50.

Rubber Goods.

We have knocked the bottom from under them. We can sell you Boston Gum Boots at \$2.70, the regular price of which is \$3.00. All rubber shoes sold at less than regular price. A pure rubber coat which could not be sold for less than \$3.50 in a regular way, we offer at \$2.00.

Carpets.

They are not cheaper than they were, but with us they are. Carpets worth 20c. we sell at 16c., and these worth 25c. at 21c.; the 30c. at 25c.; the 35c. at 30c.; 40c. at 35c.; 50c. at 45c., and the 60c. at 48c.

Call at our store on Centre Square, New Oxford, and be convinced of what bargains these prices imply.

EMMERT & BRO.

THE ITEM

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY H. I. SMITH.

TERMS—\$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE—
\$1.50 if not paid within the year. No sub-
scription discontinued unless at the option
of the publisher, until all arrears are
paid. A failure to order a discontinu-
ance at the expiration of the time paid
for will be considered a new engagement.
ADVERTISEMENTS Inserted at the usual
—liberal reduction to those who adver-
tise by the year.

JOB PRINTING of every description—from
the smallest label or card to the largest
handbill or poster.

OFFICE in Sunday's Hall, second floor, ad-
joining the Eagle Hotel, Centre Square.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1896.

PUBLIC SALES.

If you intend having sale next
Spring fix the date and send it to us
for publication. We publish notices
free of charge for those who desire
us to print the bills or advertise the
sale. Fix your date so as not to con-
flict with your neighbors'. Our paper
goes into every neighborhood in the
county, and our bills the most attrac-
tive, and our prices the very lowest.

Jan. 18.—Real estate of Peter Diehl's estate,
New Oxford.
Feb. 9.—Mrs. Elizabeth Heltzel, Ab-
bottstown, household furniture.
March 3.—Harry Kuhn, Oxford twp., large
lot of stock and farm implements.
March 7.—Wm. M. Stock, Mountpleas-
ant twp., horses, cattle, wagons, etc.
March 7.—Jonas Trimmer, Hamilton twp.,
stock and farm implements.
March 9.—Mrs. Sarah Frone, Oxford twp.,
horses, cattle, and farm implements.
March 10.—Frank Fleischman, Oxford twp.,
farm stock and implements.
March 12.—Wm. Kohler, Oxford twp., large
lot of horse, horned cattle, and farm im-
plements.
March 13.—Jacob Slothower, Reading twp.,
farm stock and implements.
March 14.—Jerome Miller, Berwick twp.,
large lot of stock and farm implements.
March 21.—Wm. H. Wagner, Reading twp.,
farm stock and implements.
March 23.—Plus Smith, New Oxford, house-
hold furniture.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Peter Trimmer, of East Berlin, killed
a 646 pound porker, last week.

FOR RENT.—A good stable. For
particulars inquire of Mrs. Catharine
Lau, Philadelphia St.

Jacob A. Trimmer, of New Ches-
ter, lost several fine shoats last week
from some mysterious disease.

The family driving horse of John
Small, of Mt. Rock, was so badly gor-
ed by a cow in the barnyard last
Wednesday, that it died the next day.

Mrs. George Ehrhart, of New Ches-
ter, had the misfortune to fall down
stairs last Thursday night, sustaining
severe injuries, though no bones were
broken.

Last Tuesday Sheriff McIlhenny
closed the millinery and fancy store
of Mrs. Geo. B. Myers in Littlestown,
on executions issued by millinery
firms in Baltimore.

Executors and Administrators
please remember that you can have
all necessary legal notices published
in the ITEM. Do not take this patron-
age away from home.

Mrs. Amy Gilbert, of Gettysburg,
in her eighty-first year, pieced and
quilted during the year eight crazy
quilts which she presented to her
eight children as a Christmas present.

Uriah Brockley and wife, of Hano-
ver, have made an assignment of all
their real and personal property, for
the benefit of creditors. Mr. Brock-
ley is well known in business circles,
being an extensive cattle dealer.

The business men of Littlestown
have subscribed for 35 'phones in an-
ticipation of the now-organizing Get-
tysburg company. Already 11 have
subscribed for 'phones at York
Springs, with prospects for more.

Auction.—There will be auction of
400 pairs of shoes, dry goods, ready-
made pants, children's clothing, blan-
kets, lace curtains, underwear, etc., at
Steffie's store, Carlisle street, Satur-
day afternoon and evening, Jan. 18.

The folly of prejudice is frequently
shown by people who prefer to suffer
for years rather than try an advertise-
d remedy. The millions who have
no such notions, take Ayer's Sarsap-
illa for blood-diseases, and are cured.
So much for common sense.

Henry Hoover, of near New Ches-
ter, met with a painful accident one
day last week while tying up cows.
One of the animals happened to strike
him in the face with her horn, caus-
ing considerable swelling accompa-
nied with severe neuralgic pains.

A farmer's method of farming can
be pretty fairly estimated by hunting
up his plows and harrows, his drills
and rakes and binders, in the winter.
If these are found in the fields, or
even in the barnyard, unprotected
from the snow and rain and sunshine,
you may pretty certainly conclude
that the farmer is not a good model,
and is not getting rich.

The Board of Directors of the Lit-
tlestown Savings Institution, at their
regular meeting last Thursday, elected
Wm. Robinson Treasurer to fill
the place made vacant by the resig-
nation of Treasurer Jones.

The sugar-coating, which makes
Ayer's Pills so easy to take, dissolves
immediately on reaching the stomach,
and so permits the full strength and
benefit of the medicine to be prompt-
ly communicated. Ask your druggist
for Ayer's Almanac, just out.

Invitations are out for the wedding
of Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Jos. Sheely, of near Red Land,
and Mr. Herbert Treiber, of near
this place, the ceremony to be per-
formed at the home of the bride on
Tuesday, Jan. 21st, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

The engagement is announced of
Miss Emile Kaudall, daughter of Ex
Magistrate Thomas Randall, to Dr.
W. F. Ruff, of West Philadelphia.—
Phila. Times.

—Dr. Ruff is formerly of this place,
son of Mr. J. U. Ruff of Berlin St.

There will be two eclipses of the
moon and two of the sun this year.
February 19th will be Ash Wednes-
day, and April 5th Easter Sunday.—
Decorations Day and Fourth of July
will fall on Saturday, two days of rest
each time. February will include five
Saturdays, which will not occur again
until 1996.

Last Sunday evening as Misses
Minnie Collins and Ida Ollinger, of
Littlestown, were returning home
from a visit to their parents, their
horse became unmanageable, about 3
miles from that place, and running
off, upset the buggy and threw the
occupants out. The buggy was al-
most a complete wreck. Miss Collins
received a deep cut in the forehead,
and Miss Ollinger was cut in the head
and otherwise considerably bruised.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.—
It can be said without fear of contradic-
tion that no medicine has had greater suc-
cess in curing coughs, colds, hoarseness
and consumption than Pan-Tina. This
celebrated remedy stops coughing, soothes
the throat and lungs, and induces a good
night's rest. Hundreds can testify to the
remarkable and life-saving virtues of this
real great remedy. Pan-Tina costs only
25 and 50 cents. Sold at Dicks' drug
store.

Henry Huff, aged 21 years, a son
of Nicholas Huff, of Littlestown, at-
tempted suicide by taking aconite on
Sunday. It is said that he had wrong-
ed his father, then took intoxicants,
under the influence of which he took
the poison. His sister noticed some-
thing was amiss with him, and his
father found him afterward in the
barn suffering. With the aid of emet-
ics and a stomach pump Dr. Fore-
man saved the young man's life.

In another part of to-day's paper
will be found the large advertisement
of Emmert & Bro., announcing a
reduction in winter goods, in order to
close out before the season ends. This
is a great chance for our people, and
those living in this vicinity, to
get seasonable goods, at reduced prices.
Emmert & Bro. are a reliable
firm, and advertise nothing but what
they intend to do, so that those who
go to that store will find all the bar-
gains there that are advertised.

THE DISCOVERY SAVED HIS LIFE.—
Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beavers-
ville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New
Discovery I owe my life. Was taken
with La Grippe and tried all the phy-
sicians for miles about, but of no
avail and was given up and told I
could not live. Having Dr. King's
New Discovery in my store I sent for
a bottle and began its use and from
the first dose began to get better, and
after using three bottles was up and
about again. It is worth its weight
in gold. We won't keep store or house
without it. Get a free trial at Dicks'
drug store.

CHURCH NOTICES.

There will be preaching next Sun-
day morning at 10 o'clock in St.
Paul's Lutheran church; Junior C. E.
at 2 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m.;
Sunday school at 9 a.; Catechetical
class at 2 p. m., on Saturday.

Rev. F. HESSE, Pastor.

There will be two Masses in the
Catholic church Sunday morning—
Low Mass at 8 o'clock and High
Mass at 10:30.

Rev. P. P. HERTLER, Pastor.

Preaching in St. Paul's Reformed
church Sunday evening at 7 o'clock;
Sunday school at 9 a. m.; C. E. Socie-
ty at 6 p. m.; catechetical class Satur-
day at 2 p. m.; singing practice Sat-
urday evening at 7 o'clock.

On Sunday evening the following
series of sermons will be commenced:
(1) History of Baptism; (2) Mode of
Baptism; (3) Efficiency of Baptism;
(4) Infant Baptism. This series will
be supplemented later on by (1) Why
am I Reformed? (2) The Relation of
Good Works to Grace in Salvation.
Rev. P. E. HERMAN, Pastor.

PERSONAL.
Miss Quigley, of Harrisburg, and
Miss Shank, of Lebanon, are visiting
Miss Nettie Swartz, Philadelphia St.
Mr. E. F. Myers, of Brooklyn, N.
Y., visited his mother, Mrs. J. E.
Myers, Philadelphia street.
Miss Mary Sheely, of near town,
was visiting friends in Gettysburg
this week.

Miss Vertie Senft, who has been
visiting her friend, Miss Emma Staub,
Berlin Ave., has returned to her home
in York.

H. C. Hinkle, Esq., of Littlestown,
spent Wednesday with his brother, E.
D. Hinkle, in this place.

Mr. Henry Sanders, of Gettysburg,
gave us a pleasant call Wednesday
morning.

Edward Smith, porter at the Ea-
gle, is lying quite ill with typhoid fe-
ver at the home of his mother, near
town.

Mrs. Adam Foutz, Nora Riggs and
Francis Shuck, all of Gettysburg,
spent Friday at G. A. Klingel's.

Miss Lotta Zercher, of Littlestown,
is visiting her cousin, Elsie Klingel.

Harry Sanderson, of Penn. College,
visited his friend George Snyder.

Miss Carrie Pottorff, of York, vis-
ited her sister, Miss Alice.

COURT ITEMS.

An interesting "Oats" case was tried
Monday, Caroline E. Culler, endorsee,
vs. Calvin Beamer.

In March, 1887, Mr. Beamer made
a contract with one, H. A. Kohler, by
which Beamer was to buy from Koh-
ler 18 bushels of oats at \$10 per bush-
el and Kohler was to take all of the
crop raised from these 18 bushels at
\$6 per bushel. Mr. Beamer, of course,
gave his note payable in 10 months
for the \$180. Kohler came back in
about a year and demanded payment,
which was refused, but the oats at \$6
per bushel was offered. Kohler had
no use for the oats and left with the
note in his possession.

In six years and two days, or one
day before it would have been dead,
this note turns up in the hands of the
plaintiff, a woman from Tiffin, Ohio, a
neighbor of Kohler's, who claimed
that she was a bona fide purchaser.
The suit was the outgrowth of these
circumstances. Verdict for the de-
fendant.

W. E. Ziegler and Chas. W. Holtz
worth vs. Ellen Diller, was disconti-
nued on payment of costs by the par-
ties.

W. H. Tipton vs. Daniel E. Sickles,
trespass, continued.

IN THE ORPHANS COURT.

Sale of real estate of Absalom Aul-
baugh, dec'd., to Lewis D. Sell for
\$912 was confirmed.

Sale of the real estate of George V.
Clunk, dec'd., to Cecelia Clunk for
\$585 was confirmed.

Sale was awarded of the real estate
of David Leppo, directed to C. D.
Smith, administrator; bond \$1,000.

Night shall be filled with music
And the cures that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.
Just like a cough or cold does after
you use Pan-Tina, the great remedy for
coughs, colds and consumption. 25 and
50 cents at Dicks' drug store.

Recent Wills.

Jacob Rimmel, late of Gettysburg,
dec'd., directs all his just debts and
funeral expenses paid and a tomb-
stone to be erected. He bequeaths
all his personal property to his wife,
Catharine D. Rimmel, and also his
real estate for life. After his death
her real estate is to be sold and be-
queaths the proceeds to his six chil-
dren, share and share alike.

Franklin E. Rice, late of Butler
township, directs all his debts to be
paid and tombstone erected. He gives
\$5 each to his grandchildren; \$10 to
his daughter Ellen Weigle; and all
the residue to his son, Clinton E.
Rice, who is named as executor, and
he directs that the executor settle the
estate "without any attorney and with-
out any proceedings from court."

Arm Broken.

While at play at school on Tues-
day, Master Alexander W. Herman,
aged about 14 years, living with W.
A. Wagner, Philadelphia street, had
his right arm broken at the wrist.
He was playing "witch" and ran
against a fence with great force. Dr.
Sheetz rendered the necessary surgi-
cal attention.

For a pain in the chest a piece of
flannel dampened with Chamberlain's
Pain Balm and bound on over the seat
of the pain, and another on the back
between the shoulders, will afford
prompt relief. This is especially val-
uable in cases where the pain is caused
by a cold and there is a tendency to
ward pneumonia. For sale by all drug-
gists.

DEATH OF WM. D. HIMES.
A LONG, BUSY AND SUCCESSFUL CAREER
PEACEFULLY ENDED AT A
GOOD OLD AGE.

On Saturday evening at 6 o'clock,
William D. Himes, Esq., one of the
leading citizens of New Oxford, passed
peacefully away at his residence on
Centre Square, in his 84th year. His
death was the result of old age rather
than of any disease, and his illness
was attended with but little physical
suffering.

Deceased was well known through-
out this section as a prominent busi-
ness man. He was born in New Ox-



WM. D. HIMES, ESQ.,
Photo. by Tipton.

ford and resided here the greater part
of his life. His father, Col. George
Himes, also a man of great business
prominence, was the son of Francis
Himes, of Hanover, and his mother
was a daughter of Daniel Barvitz. In
his early life, he learned the trade of
tanning, first in Hanover, and subse-
quently in York and Philadelphia, be-
coming an expert in the manufacture
of leathers of the highest grades. After
an extended trip through the "Far
West" of that day, as far as Chicago,
then a trading post, riding hundreds
of miles on horseback, he engaged for
a short time in merchandizing at In-
tercourse, Lancaster county, but soon
left to assist his father in the man-
agement of his growing business in-
terests. In this school by contact
with prominent lawyers and business
men, he acquired a practical business
education that made his judgement
unusually broad and sound. Among
those with whom he was particularly
intimate was Thaddeus Stevens, in
his early career as lawyer and politi-
cian in Adams county, not only as a
trusted legal counsellor, but as a busi-
ness associate of his father. He was
the ardent admirer and persistent po-
litical friend of the old Commoner, to
the last, and was full of reminiscences
of those earlier days of warm politi-
cal contests over the questions of pub-
lic schools, slavery, &c.

He was engaged at one time in op-
erating Margaretta Furnace, in York
county, and this property remains as
portion of his estate, although the
furnace has been dismantled as out
of competition with more favorably
located works. The property origi-
nally comprised Woodstock Furnace
Forge, a flouring mill, ore banks, &c.,
the half interest of which belonging
to his father's estate he purchased.
His excellent judgement of the value
and capabilities of real estate of all
descriptions made him a frequent pur-
chaser and at times on a large scale.

For forty years he was a director
of the York & Petersburg Turnpike
Company, and for fifteen years Pres-
ident of the Petersburg and Gettys-
burg Turnpike Company. At the
time of his death he was Vice Pres-
ident of the Gettysburg National
Bank, of which he had been a Direc-
tor for more than half a century, and
meeting of whose board seldom occur-
red without his presence. In local
affairs Mr. Himes always took a deep
and active interest. Even under the
weight of years his mind was active
and unclouded, and when for a few
months he was confined to the house
his intelligent interest in everything
continued unabated.

He was president of the first build-
ing and loan association ever organ-
ized here, in which \$60,000 were han-
dled without the loss of a penny and
without a suit to any stockholder.
When the borough was organized in
1874 he was among the first to be
elected to the Town Council, and was
continued in that office for a number
of years. He was one of the incorpor-
ators of the New Oxford Cemetery As-
sociation, and was its president for
ten years.

Since his retirement from more ac-
tive business, some years ago, his ser-
vices have been at the request of any
one who desired advice or counsel,
and many will remember gratefully
his readiness to aid and the genial
kindness of his disposition.

He was married in 1836 to Magda-
len Laurus, daughter of Christian La-
urus, a prominent citizen of York, by

which marriage five children survive
him, namely: Prof. Chas. F. Himes, of
Dickinson College, Carlisle; Helen A.,
wife of Rev. W. H. Keith, of Gettys-
burg; Mary E., wife of Prof. J. W.
Kilpatrick, of Central College, Fayette,
Mo.; William A. and Harry O. Himes,
of New Oxford. Mrs. Himes died
Sept. 25th, 1874.

The funeral took place at 1:30 o'-
clock Wednesday afternoon, interment
on the family lot in New Oxford Cem-
etery, after services at the house
which were conducted by Rev. Henry
M. Harman, D. D., one of the Profes-
sors of Dickinson College, Carlisle,
who was of late years a warm person-
al friend and admirer of the deceased.

TWO VALUABLE FRIENDS.—1. A phy-
sician cannot be always had. Rheumatism,
neuralgia, sprains, bruises and burns oc-
cur often and sometimes when least ex-
pected. Keep handy the friend of many
households and the destroyer of all pain,
the famous Red Flag Oil. 25 cents.

2. Many a precious life could be saved
that is being racked to death with that ter-
rible cough. Secure a good night's rest by
investing 25 cents for a bottle of Pan-Tina
the great remedy for coughs, colds and
consumption. Bottles of Pan-Tina at
Dicks' drug store.

THE MARKETS.

NEW OXFORD.—By Z. H. Cashman	
Choice Wheat	\$0.61
No. 2 "	62
Raked "	45
Rye	38 @ 40
Corn	30 @ 35
Oats	20 @ 23
Clover seed, per lb.	5 @ 6
Timothy seed	1.50 @ 2.00
Timothy hay	9.00 @ 10.00
Rye straw	6.50 @ 7.00

MARRIED.

Jan. 7, at Mountjoy parsonage, by Rev.
W. G. Minnick, Mr. Cyrus Livingood,
of Sinking Springs, Berks county, to Miss
Lizzie Harner, of Greenmount, this co.

Jan. 8, at York Springs, by Rev. J. W.
Reese, Mr. Reuben D. Myers, of York
county, to Miss Lizzie J. Group, of Gar-
dner's Station, this county.

Jan. 7, at Littlestown, by Rev. W. C.
Wire, Harry C. Hartlaub to Miss Annie
L. Coshun, of Mountpleasant township.

Jan. 2, at Littlestown, by Rev. F. S.
Lindaman, Edward P. Dehoff to Miss Al-
verta Crumrine, both of Germany twp.

Jan. 15, in Philadelphia, by Rev. W. H.
Burrell, Mr. Harvey D. West, of George-
town, Del., to Miss Lizzie M. Tipton,
formerly of Gettysburg.

Jan. 14, at Mt. St. Mary's, by Rev. P. P.
Hemler, of this place, brother of the
groom, Mr. Louis J. Hemler, of Taney-
town, to Mrs. Catharine Flynn, of Mt. St.
Mary's.

DIED.

Deaths free—tributes, verses, &c., 5 cents a line

Jan. 11, in this place, Wm. D. Himes,
Esq., aged 83 years, 7 months and 13 days.

Jan. 7, in Butler township, Catharine,
wife of Benjamin Bluebaugh, aged 83
and 13 days.

Jan. 6, in Reading township, Morris M.
Border, aged 4 months and 10 days.

Jan. 6, at York, Martha Frederick, re-
lict of George Fredrick, deceased, former-
ly of McSherrystown, aged 87 years, 11
months and 5 days.

Jan. 2, in Latimore township, Freder-
ick Hikes, aged 82 years, 6 months, and
25 days.

Jan. 9, in Straban township, Nelson
Lott, aged 18 years, 6 months and 23 days.

G. A. R. COMMANDER

Jas. S. Dean, Gen. Grant Post,
Rondout, N. Y.,

CURED OF YSPEPSIA.

Commander Dean writes: "As Chief
U. S. Mail Agent of the U. & D. R. R.,
good health is indispensable. I found
myself however all run down with Dys-
pepsia. I doctored and doctored, but I
grew worse. I suffered misery night and
day for fully 2 years. My case was pro-
nounced incurable. I chanced to meet Dr.
Kennedy about that time, and told him of
my condition and he said, try a bottle of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

take it morning, noon and night, and it
will cure you. I took the medicine as
directed, but had no confidence in a cure,
as my case had been tried by so many.
After using it a week I began to feel bet-
ter, and in a short while after that I was
entirely cured. That terrible distress,
everything that I ate breaking up sour in
my throat, had all gone and I have not
had a moment's discomfort since. To-day
there isn't a healthier man and my appe-
tite is grand."

Assnment No. 20.

THE Directors of the Mummasburg Mutual
Fire Protection Society have ordered an
assessment of 2 per cent on the amount of the
premium note payable on or before the 15th day
February, 1896. Particular attention is called
to the following rider of the policy: "In case of
assessment, or installment, or any premium for
which credit is given be not paid when due, the
whole premium shall be considered earned and
be immediately payable and this Policy shall be
void so long as any part of such premium re-
mains unpaid." M. McGRW. Secretary.

Excutor's Notice

ANNA MARY DIEHL'S ESTATE.—Letters
of testamentary on the estate of ANNA MARY
Diehl, late of New Oxford borough, Adams
county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to
the undersigned, and he, being in the same borough,
he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted
to said estate to make immediate payment and
those having claims against the same to present
them to me duly authenticated for settlement.
2nd mo. C. A. DIEHL, Executor.

Advertise in THE ITEM now.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

As I remember the first fair touch
Of those beautiful hands that I love so much,
I seem to thrill as I then was thrilled
Kissing the glove that I found unfiled—
When I met your gaze and the queenly bow
As you said to me laughingly, "Keep it
now!"
And dazed and alone in a dream I stand
Kissing the ghost of your beautiful hand.
When first I loved in the long ago,
And held your hand as I told you so—
Pressed and caressed it and gave it a kiss,
And said, "I could die for a hand like this!"
Little I dreamed love's fullness yet
Had to ripen when eyes were wet,
And prayers were vain in their wild demands
For one warm touch of your beautiful hands.
Beautiful hands! O beautiful hands!
Could you reach out of the alien lands
Where you are lingering, and give me to-
night
Only a touch—were it ever so light—
My heart were soothed, and my weary brain
Would lull itself into rest again:
For there is no solace the world commands
Like the caress of your beautiful hands.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

"IT."



GOING into my wife's boudoir, after a temporary absence from home on business, I discovered her upon her knees before an arm-chair, upon which sat a small boy with very large, round, surprised eyes. She rose, came rustling towards me, and greeted me with neither

more heartiness nor more formality than was then her wont. "There it is!" she cried, pointing to the child.

"What do you mean?" I asked. She was crouching again in front of the little one, holding a biscuit close before his eyes, and, turning half towards me, she said:

"Why, don't you know we read about it in the paper the other day? Isn't it nice?"

I remembered then that a few evenings back she had thrust a newspaper into the circle of light beneath my lamp, and had said, pointing to an advertisement, "There! just read that!" It was the well known "petition to the charitable"—a despairing cry from a stricken heart, from a mother, offering her child for adoption by well-to-do people.

"What do you think about taking it?" she had asked, and I had only given her back the sheet with a shrug of the shoulders.

"But Martha, what is the meaning of all this?" I cried, with a sharp note of indignation. "You can't have really—"

"Certainly I have, as you see," she replied. "And it belongs to me. I have made a bargain with the unhappy mother, and made her a solemn promise, too, that it shall be well taken care of. Yes, that it shall!" She took the little head, with its light brown, silky, curling hair, caressingly between her hands.

"Oh, little one? You shall have a good time, shan't you?"

Not a feature of the little, delicate, rather sickly, face changed; but from the bow-shaped mouth came one of those curiously deep child-sighs. I soon gave up all serious protest against the arrangement, and, indeed, for years each of us had been in the habit of going our own way.

Our marriage was not happy; anything but happy, in fact—although we had not married for love. The union had been arranged by our respective fathers amid the clink of money on the exchange. She had wrenched her heart away from another's—in mine a silent passion still glowed; but figures were mightier, and we fully intended to be obedient children. At first each of us was a dumb reproach to the other, then followed wretched days of declared war, till at last we settled down to a polite but colorless peace.

And yet she was pretty and good, she had brilliant parts, and other people went so far as to call her "a perfect angel." How about myself, then? Well, I don't think I was exactly a monster. Analysis revealed the existence of the finest rainbow colors, yet the sun was lacking. We had been married six years and had no children. Well, and so the child was her property! What was more, she had given the mother 1500 guildens, the value of some jewels which she had sold secretly and in haste.

"Why did you tell me about it?" I burst out at this intelligence.

"Because it would have been too late if I had waited till you came back—and I wanted to have it for myself alone!" she said, defiantly.

My horses, my dog—her canary, and her goldfish! That was reasonable enough. But that she should wish also to have her child all to herself—it was really a little too much. The thought worried me during two days. On the third, when she had driven out, a muffled woman desired an interview with me. It was the mother of "her child." Like a shadow she stole through the door, and pleaded with low, half stifled weeping, "to see her

darling once again—she could not part from him like this."

I immediately opened my cash box. "There, my good woman," I said, "take this—you have not been paid enough." Then she broke into wailing sobs. I must not condemn her until I knew the extent of her misery. She had another child, a poor, helpless cripple, and she herself was ill and had not long to live. What would become of this unfortunate being when she was gone? Well, she had thought to herself—the sentence was interrupted by a violent fit of coughing—she had thought, as I made out the broken words: "I will sell the healthy child that the cripple may have something to live on when I am dead." Ah, she was not to be condemned—we rich folk have an easy code.

When my wife came back I told her about my visitor. "I gave the poor thing exactly the same amount as you had given her," I said. "So now, you understand, the child belongs to both of us."

She bit her lip. "It is all the same to me," she observed, after thinking for a moment, and kissed the little one with a vehemence that sounded like a challenge.

Our child, forsooth! I hardly ever got a sight of it, and all the changes our establishment suffered on his account happened as it were away over my head. Sometimes, in more than usually important matters, my consent was grudgingly asked. "We need a nurse; I have already secured one, Anselm."

I nodded mutely. Or it would be, "We must arrange a nursery—it is too warm for the child up there."

Again I nodded, without a word—the workmen were already busy in the passage. There was nothing to be done, for was it not all for our child?

We two seldom talked about him. When we did we always spoke of him as "It." But I was all the more conscious all day long of the presence of this It in the house. "Hush! not so much noise; it is asleep. It must have its dinner. It must go out. It has hurt itself." The whole household began by degrees to revolve round It. This nameless Neuter annoyed me.

"It is absurd; he must have a name," I said at last.

"I quite forgot to ask the mother—I mean the woman—his name," answered my wife. "She said she was coming again, but she has never been; I suppose she is ill. Well, I shall call It Max. Max is pretty and short, don't you think so?"

"H'm," said I, between two puffs of my cigar. "Fritz is a nice name, too."

"I can't have its name changed about for what everyone thinks," she answered, shortly; and going to the door she cried, "Is Max up yet?" Our child, indeed!

On one occasion, however, I did assert my due share in our child. At lunch time it was having dinner at a little table in the adjoining room. In the intervals of our scanty, flickering conversation we heard his merry babble, accompanied by the rattle of his spoon. My wife had not a moment's rest; she was perpetually to and fro between our table and his, to see if the soup were not too hot, or if it were not perhaps taking too much.

"Wife," I said, quietly, but very decidedly, "from to-morrow it shall have its meals at table with us. It is two years old—quite old enough."

From that time it dined with us. Sitting up in its high elbow-chair like a prince, close beside my wife, the two opposite seemed like a hostile party. The poverty-stricken, yellowish pallor of the little face had given place to a delicate, aristocratic bloom, and the round cheeks above the stiff folds of the dinner-napkin looked prosperous and cherubic. Bravely did it work away at its soup, and when it was finished the little, round fist grasped the spoon on the table like a sceptre. My wife and I had exchanged a few words and now sat silent. As the silence was prolonged, the great eyes seemed to open wide and wider. They gazed at my wife, gazed at me, in astonishment, almost uncannily comprehending, like the eyes of a grown-up person who felt that all was not as it should be between us. I confess frankly that those eyes confused me, and that it was a relief when Friedrich entered with the next course. And I know my wife felt the same.

It was the same thing next day. The big, wonderfully blue eyes always seemed to be gazing a sort of reproachful question at the pauses in our talk, and, absurd as it may seem, we two, man and woman, felt ashamed before the child. Thus it happened that by degrees our talk became more animated; we explained and elucidated the opportune lisplings to one another, and even sometimes laughed heartily together over the little one's stumbling efforts at talk.

Her laugh was as clear and pure as a bell. How was it I had never noticed it before? It happened often now that as I bent over my writing that ringing laugh seemed to sound clearly in my ears, as though borne from afar.

With the first spring days it carried on its doings in the garden, of which I commanded a view from my seat in

the office; and she was generally there too. I heard the patter of the little feet in the gravel, and then her step. Now, as she made a snatch at it, its chirping voice vied with the chorus of sparrows—now she held it, and I heard the sound of kisses.

How could I work with such music going on? I had opened the window; a warm balmy air streamed in, and a butterfly strayed on to my writing desk. Then she appeared from behind a green-besprinkled thicket, dressed in dazzling white upon which the sun poured a flood of golden light; only her face was in the red-colored shadow of her parasol. Slim and graceful, she came towards me. I must have been blind! Why, the aunts and cousins were right—she was beautiful! A charming smile lit up her features; certainly at that moment she was—and the happiness came from "her child."

A voice within me said, perfectly distinctly:

"You are a monster."

I got up and went to the window.

"What a fine day!" I said.

The prosaic words fell cold as the shadow of a heavy cloud upon a sunny landscape. She made some reply which I did not hear, but the happy light had vanished from her face. Then she lifted up the child, which stretched out its arms to her and caressed it before my very eyes.

It was then that the first feeling of jealousy awoke in me. Real jealousy, though of so odd a kind that I was not quite sure as to its object. When it called her "mamma" a stab went through my heart, and the caresses with which she overwhelmed the little one put me beside myself. I was jealous—of both of them! I was sore at having no share in the drama, at not making a third in the bond, and resolved to take steps to give myself a claim to it. Alas, I thought dreadingly, the child was afraid of me; and as for herself, I had kept her, as it were by force, at a distance, through long years.

One day at dinner there was a profound silence after a skirmish of words—a painful silence. I stared down at the painted flowers upon the Meissen plate before me, a pucker of anger upon my forehead; but all the time I felt the great eyes of It full upon me—and hers too. The rays from those four eyes seemed to burn upon my forehead. Suddenly the silence was broken. "Pa-pa!" And again, louder and more confidently, "Pa-pa!"

I started. It was sitting there gazing at me in terror of the storm its word would call down. She had turned scarlet and her lips trembled. No one but herself could have taught him that "papa." My heart was warm within me—why did I not spring up, and with a word, a touch, cancel for ever those dreary six years? The right word at that moment would have done it, but I was under a spell. I did not say it.

There was no doubt that with young curly-head a new spirit had taken possession, a spirit which made me a stranger in my own house. The rooms were illuminated even when the sun without was hidden by clouds. The faces of the servants, even intimate objects, seemed to reflect it; only I was left untouched.

I became more and more wretched in my solitude. My jealousy grew apace and filled me with mad thoughts. I would oppose the little tyrant—absurd idea! I would set before her the choice between him and me—ah, but which way would her heart have gone? At one time I thought of taking steps to trace the unhappy mother, and to enable her by a gift of money to take back her child. Yet, behind my wife's back, that was too mean.

I could not work—I looked troubled and confused, and when people asked what ailed me I pleaded indisposition. But the sunlight would not be wiped out, and the spirit of love was stronger than I, and drove me forth.

"I must go on my long journey, Martha."

My voice trembled as I said the words, and my wife observed it. Something like a tear of pity made her eyes bright.

She held the little one towards me as I was going. "Won't you say good-bye to our child, too?" she asked, in a gentle, persuasive tone.

I suppose I took him up too roughly, for he began to cry, and fought against my embrace. I put him down and hurried away, I wandered hither and thither about the world, and to my first companion—ill-humor—another soon joined himself, who informed me straight that I was a fool. I heard it first as a whisper, but the words grew louder and more mocking; what a fool I was! At last I began to read it in the newspapers. I saw it written on the blue mountains; it was borne to me in the shriek of the engine. Yes, yes, I quite believed it—enough! But why did I not turn round at once and go home? Ah, the fool had to work out his folly before all could be set straight.

At last, full of tumultuous feelings, I returned home. A solemn stillness reigned in the house; every sound seemed subdued and mysterious. My wife came towards me, her eyes red with weeping. "It is very ill—dying!" she sobbed. I tried to calm her, but her fears were only too well founded. Only a short respite of hopeless anxiety! Through the last night

we both sat by his cot, one on either side, and each of us held one of the little hands. How the pulses beat and throbbed! Quick, sharp, fever beats; and every beat was an admonition: "Love—love—be good." Together we felt the measure and understood the exhortation. Our eyes met through tears, and the look was as a sacred vow. Words would have been sacrilege. Then we laid it to rest in the warm spring earth.

Afterwards, when we sat again at table for the first time, again there was silence between us. But it was another sort of silence to that which the poor little stranger had interrupted with his lisping "pa-pa." His high elbow-chair still stood against the wall, and on the board in front of it lay the spoon-sceptre.

My wife held out her white hand to me across the table. "Did you love it a little, too?" she said, and her voice shook.

"My wife, my own dear wife!" I held her hands.

And then I pointed to the high chair. "It came to teach us love," I whispered.

"And when it had done its work it went back to the angels," she said, crying.—From the German in Strand Magazine.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

"Horseshoeing Parlors" is the sign over a blacksmith's shop in Traverse City, Mich. And culture, not facetiousness, caused the inscription.

In a civil suit, a woman at Celberg, Germany, had to make an affidavit, consecutively, on 1200 disputed points. She swore, and swore, and swore, for three long days.

A karri tree was recently blown down in West Australia which measured 174 feet from the roots to the lowest branch, at which point the trunk was fourteen feet round.

The citizens of Antwerp pride themselves on possessing the best breed of the carrier pigeon, and will not only take great pains in teaching them, but give very high prices for good birds.

Willis Bassett, living near Boston, fell into a dry well fifteen feet deep. He is three years old. After a night's search he was found, unhurt, playing with sticks and pebbles on the bottom.

Mayor Davis, of Kansas City, Mo., having neglected to pay the tax on his house the last year, discovered to his surprise the other day that the property had been sold to satisfy the claim.

The Museum of the Louvre, Paris, has lately acquired and has placed on view in the hall of artillery the magnificent parade trappings which were used by Napoleon at the battle of the Pyramids.

Three girls and a boy were born to Mrs. Amanda Webster at Bethel, Del., one day recently. The mother is twenty and the husband fifty-two years old. All the children were doing well at last accounts.

A ninety-six-year-old citizen of Rockport, Me., Mr. Daniel Andrews, cut a thousand hoop poles the other week and carried them all a distance of two miles. He said he simply did it for exercise, as he was getting a trifle stiff in the joints.

The most remarkable month, astronomically considered, was February, in 1866. It had no full moon. Such a month, it is said, never occurred before in the history of astronomy, and will not occur again until 2,600,000 years have elapsed.

Peculiar Chinese Parents.

It is a disagreeable fact that Chinese parents are in the habit, in certain circumstances, of abandoning female infants to death by starvation, and it is one that an apologist for China would like to pass over in silence. On the other hand, nothing is gained by exaggeration, and as far as my most limited experience allows me to speak, it is enormous exaggeration to talk as if Chinese mothers exposed their daughters habitually and without a second thought. At any rate, the people of Fair-Reply would repudiate the charge with amazement. "He hankai, too mak kai fit?" "Is she a good one, why throw away?" they would ask.

Why indeed, when a girl of ten in good health and fairly bonny will always fetch \$100; while each of the next five or six years will add \$10 to her market value? So remembering that from the age of five she will be useful to gather bambu husks for fuel, mind the baby, feed the buffalo, and a year or two later cut fern, dig up pistachio nuts, and carry water, it will be seen that a healthy female child will be by no means an unprofitable investment. But if the child be sickly, then it is different. The nasty little thing looks so red and helpless and repulsive. If it dies within doors its fractious spirit will remain there, and add another torment to the teeming world of imps that surround us. Better for all parties to deport the tiny spirit to some lonely spot, turn away quickly, and think of something else. Carity might possibly accept some such revelation of the maternal instincts in explanation; and the anthropologist will remember "Nature," that "holy thing," and the case of the rabbits once so aptly cited in this connection.—Blackwood's Magazine.

USES OF ABESTOS.

Being Incombustible, It Is a Valuable Compound in Many Industries.

Asbestos is a wonderful substance. The name comes from a Greek word meaning Inconsumable. Fire will not burn it, acids will not gnaw it, weather will not corrode it. It is the paradox of minerals, for it is quarried just like marble. The fibers of which it is composed are soft as silk and fine and feathery enough to float on water. Yet in the mines they are so compressed that they are hard and crystalline like stone. Although the substance has been known for ages in the form of mountain cork or mountain leather comparatively little has been learned as to its geological history and formation. A legend tells how the Emperor Charlemagne, being possessed of a tablecloth woven of asbestos, was accustomed to astonish his guests by gathering it up after the meal, casting it into the fire, and withdrawing it later, cleansed, but unconsumed. Yet, although the marvelous attributes of asbestos have been known for so long, they were turned to little practical use until about twenty years ago. Since that time the manufacture of the material has grown until it can take its place with any of the industries of this country. Indeed, so rapid has been its progress and development that there is almost no literature of any kind on the subject, and, to the popular mind, it is still one of those inexplicable things.

Up to the late '70's nearly all the asbestos used to come from the Italian Alps and from Syria, but one day explorers discovered a rich deposit in the eastern township of Quebec. Companies were formed, and, in 1879, the mines were opened. Remarkable as it may seem, however, although the Canadians started factories, in the operation of which they were substantially backed by English capital, it was an American concern, with headquarters in New York, that developed the industry most rapidly. The company has now grown so large that it has branches in nearly all of the large cities of the country and the machinery used is specially made and peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of asbestos articles. There are also a large number of factories in England. The veins of chrysotile, as the Canadian asbestos is called, are from two to four inches in thickness, and are separated by thin layers of hornblende crystals. The nearer to the surface the vein runs, the coarser are the fibers and the less valuable. The mining is done by the most improved machinery. Holes are drilled in long rows into the sides of the cliffs by means of steam drills. They are then loaded with dynamite and exploded simultaneously in such a way that a whole ledge of the rock falls at once. Then the workmen break out as much of the pure asbestos as possible, load it into tubs or trucks, which are hoisted out and run along to the "cobhouse." Here scores of boys are kept busily employed crumbling or "cobbling" the pieces of rock away from the asbestos and throwing the good fiber to one side, where it is placed in sacks for shipment to the factory. The greatest work in connection with the mining of asbestos is in disposing of the waste rock and the refuse of the quarry. Only about one-twenty-fifth of the material quarried as real asbestos, and the rocky parts have to be carried to the dumps at great expense. As the asbestos comes from the mine it is of a greenish hue, and the edges are frayed with loose fibers. The more nearly white asbestos is the better its grade. The length of fiber is also of great importance, the longest being the most valuable. From the mines the asbestos is taken to the manufacturing in the United States.—Engineer.

Memory.

Given a brain not absolutely diseased, and memory, is entirely a matter of comparative attention. We do not forget these things in which we take an interest without an effort, only those for which we will not make the effort. When we have to make a conscious mental exertion if we are to fasten a thing on to our memory, we decline the trouble and let it slip.

Then we say how sorry we are we have such a bad memory. It is not our fault, only our misfortune. It is nothing of the kind.

Were we to speak the truth as we know it in our inner consciousness, we should say that primarily we owe it all to ourselves by having suffered our brains to get into this fluid, slippery, unretentive condition by simple indolence of mind, simple want of training, and not keeping ourselves in hand—letting ourselves go for pure negligence—and that if we choose we could remedy without loss of time a self-created defect which we want to prove as a congenital misfortune imposed on us by fate.

WOMENING is no place for old back cloths. They have to pay a tax of \$2 each, and have to sew on their own buttons.

For a Clean, Easy Shave or a Fashionable Hair Cut

—GO TO THE—

Center Square Tutorial Parlor,

In the Eagle Hotel Building.

Harry Kohn, Barber.

FARM GARDEN

BUTTER LOSSES IN WEIGHT.

The best time to sell butter is when it is first made. The longer it is kept the larger its deterioration both in quality and quantity. It may surprise some persons to know that butter loses in weight, and if much exposed to the air this loss is a material one when the price is high. There is some water in all butter and as the air evaporates its place is filled by air. This introduces germs into the butter and injures its keeping qualities.—Boston Cultivator.

SALT AS A PRESERVATIVE.

Many people imagine that the only way to keep butter any length of time is to salt it. This is a mistake. Salt is undoubtedly a preservative, but not to the extent generally believed. The keeping qualities of butter depend chiefly upon the mode of manufacture, the salt being added to bring out the flavor the butter already possesses. So well is this fact recognized that the dairy associations abroad are including in their prize-lists a class for the best keeping butter, the distinction being made that while two supplies are often equally good when fresh, yet one will be way off flavor if consumed long after making.—New York World.

APPLE POMACE.

Apple pomace is a useful feed, provided it comes from modern presses where straw is not used, so that it can be packed tightly in silos or pits and thus be preserved without waste. It is quite acid, and therefore not relished at first. At the Illinois Station pigs ate very little of it for that reason. If allowed to heat up to ninety degrees before the silo is covered and weighted, this acidity seems to be arrested. Milch cows become very fond of such silage; at the Vermont Station, the cows have five pounds of it night and morning, or ten pounds a day, and prefer it to dry fodder; flow of milk is not decreased, and the station declares that "probably the full feeding value indicated by chemical analysis is obtained." At this rate a cow would eat about a ton of pomace during the winter season, and dairymen "should put up as many tons of pomace as they have cows." The tests at the Vermont Station were repeated and indicated that for cows "corn silage and apple pomace have about the same feeding value pound for pound." The actual food in apple pomace depends upon the amount of dry matter it contains, varying from twelve to twenty-six per cent., and averaging seventeen per cent.—American Agriculturist.

THE COMBING WOOL MERINO.

The so-called Rambouillet sheep is large-bodied, long-wool sheep, for a merino, that was originally brought here from France, where at the village of Rambouillet the French Government established a flock of Spanish merinos more than a hundred years ago. Since that time the sheep has been quite changed in character, and instead of having the short wool of the original sheep, it has wool from three to four inches long, and has increased in size of body more than double. It is an instance of the effect of feeding upon an animal, by which ample food of the best kind and breeding have thus altered an ancient race of sheep. These sheep were brought into the United States in 1842 by a Mr. Collins, of Connecticut, and gradually became popular and spread into the State of New York, where they were carefully bred for some years, and are now kept in almost every State in the Union. This large-bodied sheep is excellent for mutton; the carcass weighs a size of 300 pounds for the males, and 200 pounds for the ewes. The fleece weighs frequently twenty-five pounds or more, and has much less yolk and grease than the small merino. The body is also smoother and less wrinkled. There are now many breeders of these sheep all over the States, and they are gradually becoming more and more popular as they become known. The wool is fine and long enough to be combed, when it is woven into a class of goods known as delaines. These are printed as delaines and are largely used.—New York Times.

FAMILY HORSES.

The price of horses has of late been reduced that farmers are discouraged in horse raising. The low price prevailing is due to a want of demand, on account of the electric car system which has been so generally established throughout the cities and the parts of the country for rapid transportation. This is, no doubt, in part the cause of the weak demand for horses in the markets. There is, however, another cause which will found in over production. A few years ago the horse craze, as it may be called, prevailed among farmers, there was scarcely any one who was not breeding either first-class stallions or blooded drivers. For these for a few years, first-class horses were obtained, and the demand

which was at the time a fictitious one, produced by a sort of boom in horse-flesh, produced an over-supply, and now there are too many horses for the market, which has for the time been somewhat diminished by the electric lines.

But good horses are always desirable, and will in the near future bring better prices than now. Farmers will understand what they need and for a while, perhaps the supply will be short of the demand, but the price will again settle to a fair compensation for the trouble and risk in raising good horses. Good family horses will always be in demand in the cities and in the prosperous villages. Cars may carry men to business and women to do their shopping, but there is a demand, in hours not spent in business, for a carriage horse to supply a need, felt by almost every well-to-do family, that may have a restful airing in the country or in the parks and suburbs of the city. Farmers would do well to turn their attention to raising horses to supply this want. Horses should be raised of the best blood, not for the turf, but for the carriage, and as much more should be taken in their training for this purpose as is necessary to produce good conditioned, quiet, trusty horses suited to driving through all the bustle and noises of the city.

This will require time and care in the trainer, but such horses will always have a good sale, and can be profitably raised.

Give us good family horses and the demand will be sufficient to pay the producer a good profit.—Atlanta Journal.

FARM OWNERSHIP.

It does not require the compilation of figures to show that there is a change gradually working itself through the ownership of farm lands. It is a fact open to general observation that the farms of the country are gradually dropping into the hands of tenants, and in our opinion it is that much worse for the country. No one will dispute that the farmer has many advantages in working land owned by himself that can never accrue to him while the land is owned by another. One of the leading causes to be assigned for this state of things is the fact of a desire to overreach one's self in the possession of lands. To make use of a significant Western expression, it comes of biting off more than one can "chaw." We have long advocated as the best policy for farmers to pursue in this matter that of cutting down their possessions in lands rather than that of extending them. To illustrate: Any farmer in Eastern Nebraska ought to be able to work to the very best advantage on 100 acres. We know of a great many who do good work and never feel cramped for room with this acreage at their command. They would prefer to sell than buy. When the farmer makes up his mind to this order of things it will be some time before the Sheriff closes him out. In the course of the next ten years we look for a stronger pressure than ever before to be brought to bear upon this matter of reducing the size of the farm. A new style of farming is gradually to come into vogue that will necessitate it. The extension of irrigation systems and the growth and expansion of the subsoiling idea are destined to lead in the direction of intensive farming in the West. We are aware that it used to be fashionable to spread one's self over a large area in his farming operations with a view of reducing the cost of production of crops. This day has passed. Things have changed, and if the farmer of to-day expects to continue to own his own land he must give more attention to each individual acre and see that it does its share.—Nebraska Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Never "break" an animal; educate it.

If your pullets are not laying yet, it should be a warning to you to hustle them out a month earlier next year.

The old hens are now nearly through moulting, but it will require a few weeks for them to brace up to the laying point.

Pour the corn into any pens that you want to fatten. But be sure and separate them from the others, for fat hens can't lay well.

Make as little noise as possible when milking. Yelling at a cow during milking never increases the flow of milk, but tends to decrease.

Don't let the stable be dark. Animals are unhappy in dark stables, and when coming out the sudden change from darkness to light is injurious to the eyes.

A good flow of water on the farm is a blessing that cannot be rated too high. This we know by actual experience, for we have learned what it is to "miss the water when the well runs dry."

If you are to have any eggs this winter you must have everything favorable for the hens. If your house needs attention in the way of stopping leaks, and knotholes and crevices, attend to it now, for when the snow covers all, you surely won't do it, and you as surely won't get any eggs.

Two Reasons.

At a circuit court held some years ago in a Western State an action of ejectment was tried "by the court without a jury." The decision rendered was couched in such a way that it caused considerable amusement.

The suit was brought by a religious society to recover possession of a cemetery. The defendant was a physician in active practice, who, as one of a committee appointed by the church, had bought the ground for the use of the society.

Afterward he severed his connection with the society, and it was found that he had taken the title in his own name, and intended to appropriate the premises for his private use. The defendant insisted that he had bought the ground in his own right after his relations to the society had ceased.

The court, after hearing the evidence and arguments, proceeded to state the grounds for his decision, and ordered judgment for the plaintiff. Whereupon the defendant's counsel arose, and asked the court to state more fully the reasons for the decision.

"Certainly," said his honor, promptly "But as you have heard what I have said, I have only two additional reasons to give: One is that the church seems to need a cemetery, and the other that the doctor has failed to show that his practice is sufficiently large to make it necessary for him to keep a burying ground of his own."

Fast Traveling.

Competition between two British railway lines this year resulted in "breaking the record" for long-distance speed. A train ran over the London and North-western line from London to Aberdeen, 540 miles, in 512 minutes. In order to show what an American railroad is able to do, the New York Central road ran a train from New York to Buffalo, 436½ miles, in 407 minutes. This is at the rate of sixty-four and one-third miles, as compared with the British record of sixty-three and one-half miles, an hour. As the circumference of the earth at the equator is 24,911 miles, a train running at the speed of the New York Central train would encircle the globe in sixteen days, two hours and fifty-eight minutes.

No, Not One.

There is not a human being physically perfect. Much of this imperfection comes from heritage, much more from accident, neglect or ignorance. All of this mass of mortal suffering is manifest in aches and pains of more or less intensity, or in some kind of unnatural distress. Hence all strive for relief. The simplest and surest is of course the best, and true economy demands to have it always at hand. When we know that an ordinary sprain may make a cripple for life, we should seek the best remedy at once, and at once we know that it is found in a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Those who in any way doubt this can experiment and be sure of cure. Thousands have done so.

Berlin mashers are now largely patronizing London tailors.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials, free. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The street accidents of London amount to about 3,500 a year—nearly 10 a day.

Dr. Kline's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N.Y.

King Humbert, of Italy, has a private fortune of £6,000,000.

Remember

That good health, strong nerves, physical vigor, happiness and usefulness depend upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Remember that the blood can be made pure, rich and healthy, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1: 6 for \$5. Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache, 25c.

PN U 51

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.
IMPERIAL GRANUM
Many competing FOODS have come and gone and have been missed by few or none but the popularity of this FOOD steadily increases!
Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!
John Carle & Sons, New York.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

When a Royal Babe Is Born.

When a prince or princess of England's royal family is ushered into the world, the archbishop of Canterbury, the ministers and other great officers of state are waiting in an adjoining room, and before leaving the palace the infant is shown to them. This custom was first adopted to prevent the substitution of any other child in the place of one of royal blood.

Grandpa—Don't get scared, Willie; the tiger is about to be fed; that's what makes him jump and roar so. Willie (easily)—Oh, I ain't afraid of him, grandpa. Papa's the same way when his meals ain't ready.—Standard.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

LINEAL CURE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso
The "LINEAL" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn: they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. They fit well, wear well, and look well. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.
A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address: REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 47 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

\$2.42 CASH WITH ORDER
Buy this Automatic, self-cocking, Nickel Plated, Rubber Handled, 6 Shot Revolver, 32, 38 C. & E., or send 25 cts. and we will ship C.O.D. \$2.50 and allow examination. FIRE ARMS CO., Winston, N.C.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Two Thousand a Week.

An expert employed by a New York house earns a salary of \$8,000 a year for just four weeks' work—two in the autumn and two in the spring. His business is to go to Hamburg, and, out of thousands of designs made there and submitted to him for "edgings," to select those that shall be manufactured for the American market.

Widow—"Do you know, Mr. Caller, that you remind me very much of my late husband?" Mr. Caller (looking at watch)—"Why, it is late, isn't it? Excuse me. I really had no idea of the time."—Richmond Dispatch.

RIPAN'S TABULES

A reporter called, on Wednesday evening, May 8, 1895, at the residence of Mr. William McMahon, No. 1688 Pearl street, Brooklyn village (Cleveland), O., to learn, if possible, the cause of the noticeable improvement in his physical condition over that of a year ago, when he was a sufferer from indigestion and various organic disorders. "You see," began Mr. McMahon, "to start with, my work—that of setting type at the case—allows me little chance for bodily exercise, and is altogether too confining for anybody who is in the least subject to indigestion or dyspepsia. Perhaps not more so than many another mechanic or artisan who is constantly indoors and under severe mental strain, while the physical development is sadly in need of something to keep it in trim. Well, that has been my complaint for years, and some months ago I became very bilious, and constipation made life miserable for me at times. Then it took a seat in my LIVER, which became noticeably inactive, and I became alarmed about it. The first thing I turned my attention to was to secure a 'liver regulator,' which, however, failed to regulate; next I sought relief in 'liver pills,' which so pained and griped me that the cure was, I thought, worse than the disease. The next thing I did was to throw away the whole 'shooting match,' and resolve to take no more proprietary medicines. However, on hearing my tale of woe, one day, at the office, a fellow-workman offered me a small Tabule—Ripans, he called it—which, he said, he would guarantee to act on the liver. I took it under protest, expecting to be doubled up in about fifteen minutes with the 'gripes.' But I was agreeably surprised in its action. It was very gentle, and I resolved to try a box. Since then I have gradually noted an entire change in the working of my system, and think that Ripans Tabules are the best remedy for liver and stomach troubles this side of anywhere. They are really a substitute for physical exercise. Have one before you go?" And Mr. McMahon produced his box of "stand-bys" from his inside pocket as the reporter took his leave.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

National

economy.

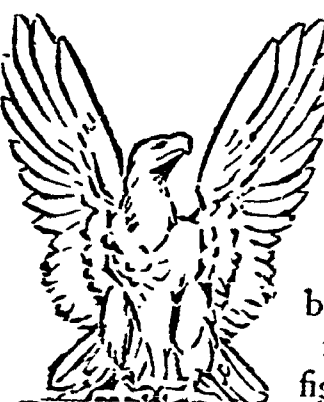
There's room for a little more of it. Too many women are wasting time and strength over a wash-board; rubbing their clothes to pieces; wasting their money. You'd be astonished if you could figure up the actual money saving in a year by the use of Pearline. Millions of women are using it now, but just suppose that all women were equally careful and thrifty, and that every one used Pearline! It's too much to hope for—but the whole country would be the richer for it.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as" Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY

SAPOLIO

'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END



JAMES PYLE'S
PEARLINE
WASHING COMPOUND
THE GREAT INVENTION
FOR SAVING TOIL & EXPENSE
WITHOUT INJURY TO THE
TEXTURE COLOR OR HANDS.
NEW YORK.

THE ITEM

NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1896.

Queen Liliuokalani's Pardon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Advices from Honolulu are to the effect that preparations are under way for the third celebration of the anniversary of the revolution which overturned the monarchy. It will take place on Jan. 17, and the prediction is made that the parole of ex-Queen Liliuokalani will on that day be at an end, and that she will be granted a full pardon. President Dole is authority for the statement.

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Flour firm; winter superfine, \$2.35@2.50; do. extras, \$2.60@2.85; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.05@3.25, do. do. straight, \$3.25@3.40; western winter, clear, \$3.15@3.40. Wheat dull, steady, with 68c. bid and 68 1/2c. asked for January. Corn quiet, with 23 1/2c. bid and 23c. asked for January. Oats quiet, barely steady, with 21 1/2c. bid and 21 1/4c. asked for January. Hay strongly held; choice timothy, \$18. Beef and pork steady. Lard firm; western steam, \$5.75. Butter steady; western dairy, 11@12c.; creamery, 16@24c.; factory, 9 1/4@17c.; Elgin, 24c.; imitation creamery, 14@19c.; New York dairy, 12@21c.; creamery, 18@22 1/2c.; Pennsylvania and western creamery prints, extra, 24c.; some fancy marks higher; do. choice, 25c.; do. fair to good, 20@22c.; prints jobbing at 25@28c. Cheese firm; New York large, 7 1/4@10c.; small fancy, 7 1/4@10 1/2c.; part skims, 3 1/4@3 1/2c.; full skims, 2 1/2@3c. Eggs weak; New York and Pennsylvania, 17@18 1/2c.; ice house, 13@16c.; western fresh, 17@17 1/2c.; southern, 16@17c.

For Lung Troubles

"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe lung trouble, which physicians called consumption. The cough was distressing and attended with spitting of blood. As doctors did not help her she tried

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

and was surprised at the relief it gave. One bottle of this medicine cured her, and she has not the least doubt but Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."—K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Medal and Diploma At World's Fair.

J. L. DEVENNEY,
Coin Dealer.
NEW OXFORD, PA.

For particulars send 2c. stamp.

The METROPOLITAN Collecting Agency.

F. J. McGRATH,
Manager and Proprietor,
YORK, PA.

Carver & Little's

ANNUAL SALE BEFORE TAKING STOCK.

This year before taking stock all prices will be reduced to amazing smallness. This will enable patrons to secure such bargains as cannot be found anywhere.

Ladies' and Children's Coats will be sold at much less than cost.

Men's, Boys' and children's Suits and Overcoats, at a little over one-half their former price.

All our Dress Goods way below their value.

The price of every article in each department is reduced.

Come and see the bargains we are offering.

CARVER & LITTLE,
No. 8 Baltimore Street,
HANOVER, PA.

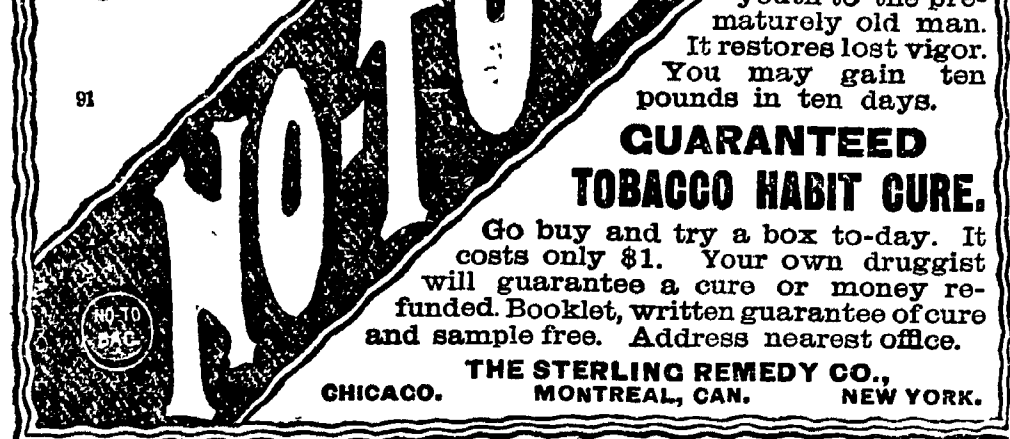
GRAIN and PRODUCE.

The undersigned, having purchased the warehouse on PITT STREET, NEW OXFORD, PA., he will buy all kinds of GRAIN, such as Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn, Clover and Timothy Seed, Hay and Straw, &c. &c. Will also keep on hand a full stock of FLOUR, FEEDS, SALT, &c.

LUMBER AND COAL.—The Lumber and Coal business will be continued as before, with a full stock of all kinds of lumber and Coal, which will be sold at bottom prices. Thankful for the liberal patronage given me in the past, I will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

A. SHEELY.

Stop Naturally!
You Don't Have
to Swear
off!



CHICAGO. THE STERLING REMEDY CO., MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK.

A RELIABLE WOMAN WANTED.

We want a reliable woman in every county to establish a corset parlor for the sale of Dr. Nichols' celebrated Spinal Supporting Corsets and "Double from End to End" clasps, with Asbestos Lined Bust Protector. Every pair warranted not to break or rust, absolutely impervious to moisture or perspiration. A new pair given for every pair that breaks. Guarantee printed on each corset. Recommended by over 10,000 physicians. I furnish complete stock on consignment and pay a salary of \$40 to \$65 per month and expenses. \$3.00 sample outfit free. Send 10 cents postage for sample and terms. NICHOLS MANUFACTURING CO., 378 Canal Street, New York.

Snatched from the Grave.



MR. TRUMAN H. JOHNSON.

Letter to the Jamestown, (N. Y.) Sun.
"Busti, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.
Editor Sun.—I consider it a duty to make the following statement: One year ago last April I became afflicted with Kidney disease. I employed one of the most experienced physicians, and frequently rode to his office braced up with pillows. I obtained no permanent relief. I was

Reduced to a mere Skeleton.
My father, Jacob Johnson, of Ellery, died of the same disease three years ago and I began to think there was little hope for me. Finally I began the use of Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure and it helped me from the start. My digestion improved, the soreness left my sides and back and I took on healthy muscle and flesh. Two bottles completely cured me. Yours truly,
TRUMAN H. JOHNSON."

DR. FENNER'S Kidney and Backache Cure DID IT.

A Great Renal Depurant.
Cures all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, urinary passages. Female Weaknesses, Bed Wetting in children, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Skin and Blood Diseases, Swelled Limbs, Bright's Disease, Gravel or Stone in bladder, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sample free.
Dr. Fenner's Pellets cure Sick Headaches, Constipation, etc. The Best Family Physic.
Dr. Fenner's German Eye-Salve cures Sore Eyes, Cracked Lips, Piles, Skin Eruptions.
Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey. Relieves any cough, asthma, etc., in an hour.
Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. A specific in any inflammation. Relieves burns, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, or any pain in 1 to 20 minutes. Cures colic, dyspepsia, dizziness and flux; also bronchitis and consumption. One dose cures La Grippe.

For sale at LIVINGSTON'S GROCERY.

The Great Conflict

is over and High Prices Are Among The Past.

We have selected our Spring Stock of goods with GREAT CARE, and at prices that we are able to serve our customers with still better goods for the money than ever before.

Call and see our line of Chamber Suits,

Parlor Suits,

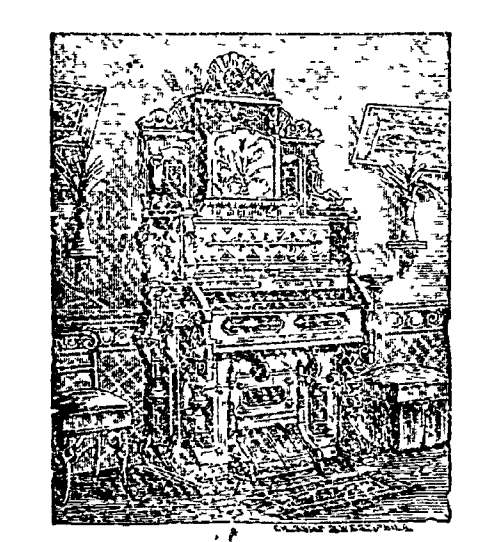
Dining Room Sets, Sideboards, Book Cases, Stands, and everything in the

FURNITURE LINE!

Let us show you through our rooms before purchasing elsewhere.

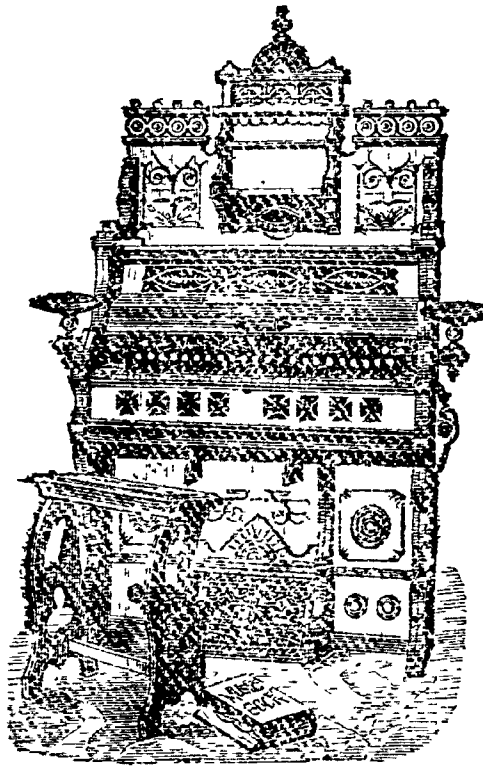
A. S. FEISER, PHILADELPHIA STREET, New Oxford, Pa.

PROF. C. H. STERNER, TEACHER OF Vocal and Instrumental Music.



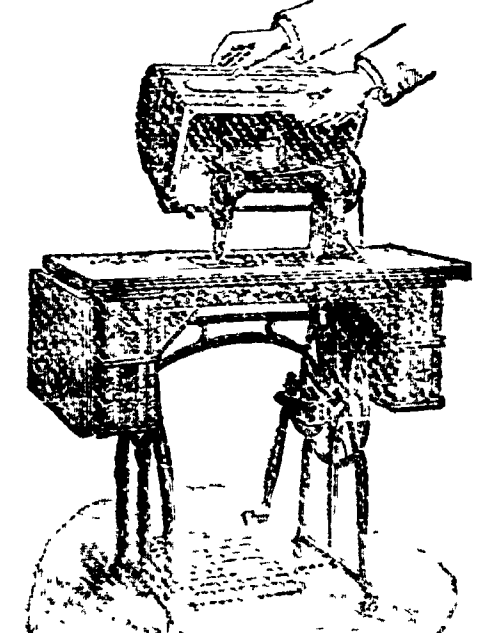
Agent for WEAVER ORGANS, —AND— Starr, Decker Bros., Blasius Pianos. Tuning and repairing a specialty. YORK STREET, HANOVER, PA.

C. E. SPANGLER, Successor to J. W. Eicholtz & Co., DEALER IN



Pianos, Organs, Musical Instruments, Music, Strings, &c., &c., 21 BALTIMORE ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.

WHEELER'S No. 9 NEW HIGH-ARM



THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MECHANISM FOR FAMILY USE. For sale by E. C. Livingston, NEW OXFORD, PA.

TRY "Aunt Sally's Pancake Flour!"

OTTO'S CURE, for Colds, &c. Both Reliable Articles.

We have a full line of NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

F. & LIVINGSTON.

X-MAS! GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

Fine Candies, Fruits, Groceries and Oysters, AT THEO. E. WARNER'S.

Prices are Lower than they have been for years.

500 lbs. Clear Toys at 8 and 10 cts. per lb.; 500 pounds Cream Mixture only 8c per pound; 500 pounds New Figs at 10c and 12c. per pound—here-tore 20c. This is a great bargain. Finest Cream candy in town for 10c, 15c and 25c. per pound. We have just received a fine lot of Prunes at 5, 8 and 10 cents per pound; Chocolate and Vanilla Caramels at 10c., formerly 20 cents per pound; New Crop Orleans at 50c. gal.; Oysters for the Holidays at 25, 35 and 40 cts. per gallon. Remember we give coupons which, when amounting to \$25 entitles you to a piece of Silverware; and don't forget to call see the Candy assortment, at

RED FRONT GROCERY.

M. G. Colestock, Butcher,

MILLER'S BUILDING, CARLISLE STREET, NEW OXFORD, PA.

has constantly on hand in season the best of

Beef, Pork, Lamb, Veal, Bologna, Sausage, Puddings, Smoked Meats, &c., &c.

His prices are the lowest. Give him a call.



Prices include both the case and movement. All movements are Elgin and Waltham.

Big Bargains!

\$2.25 and up buys a man's watch in Nickel.
\$6 and up buys man's watch in solid silver.
\$12 and up buys a man's watch in gold filled.
\$25 and up buys a man's watch in solid gold.
\$4 and up buys a Lady's watch in nickel.
\$5 and up buys a Lady's watch in solid silver.
\$12 and up buys a Lady's watch in gold filled.
\$18 and up buys a Lady's watch in solid gold.
25c. and up buys Lady's ring—silver and gold.
50c. and up buys a Man's ring in gold.
25c. and up buys a fine pair of cuff buttons.
10c. and up buys a fine tie pin.
All our goods are guaranteed as represented.

JUST RECEIVED! A full line of Canned Goods.

such as Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Baked Beans, String Beans, &c.

Full line of FRUITS—Prunes, Peaches, Raisins, Dried and Fresh Apples, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, &c. Also a nice lot of POTATOES.

A full line of Catsup, Mustard, Pickles by the dozen, &c.

COME IN.

F. & LIVINGSTON.

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ARPETS, OIL-LOTHS, HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, BLANKETS, &c. Must be sold out until March 1, 1896. Come at once and secure best bargains. We are positively going out of business, so all goods must be sold. We will make to order Men's Suits at lower prices than ever before. We mention no prices, but come and see. This is your best opportunity to buy Winter Goods at cost.
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Take Notice.

I have just received a New Line of Men's, Ladies', Misses, and Children's Shoes,

(Black and Russet colors) all styles and sizes, and kindly ask my old patrons and friends, and the public in general, to come and see me and obtain prices, as I intend to sell as low as possible. Prices to suit the times.
H. K. SCHNELL,
Hanover St., New Oxford, Pa.

GO TO J. H. NAU, LITTLESTOWN AND HANOVER, for your

Monuments, Tombstone LINTELS, DOOR SILLS, &c.

I am at all times prepared to furnish the best work in the most beautiful designs, at Bargains.

My work extends all through Carroll and Frederick counties, Md., and Adams and York counties, Pa. I guarantee my prices and work to suit all persons; call and examine for yourself. All orders promptly attended to. Work delivered free. Yard on Carlisle street, Littlestown, and Carlisle street, Hanover.

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GEORGE L. COLESTOCK, offers his services to the public as Auctioneer. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Postoffice address, NEW CHESTER, Adams county, Pa.

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New Oxford Item.

H. I. SMITH, EDITOR.

AN INDEPENDENT LOCAL JOURNAL.

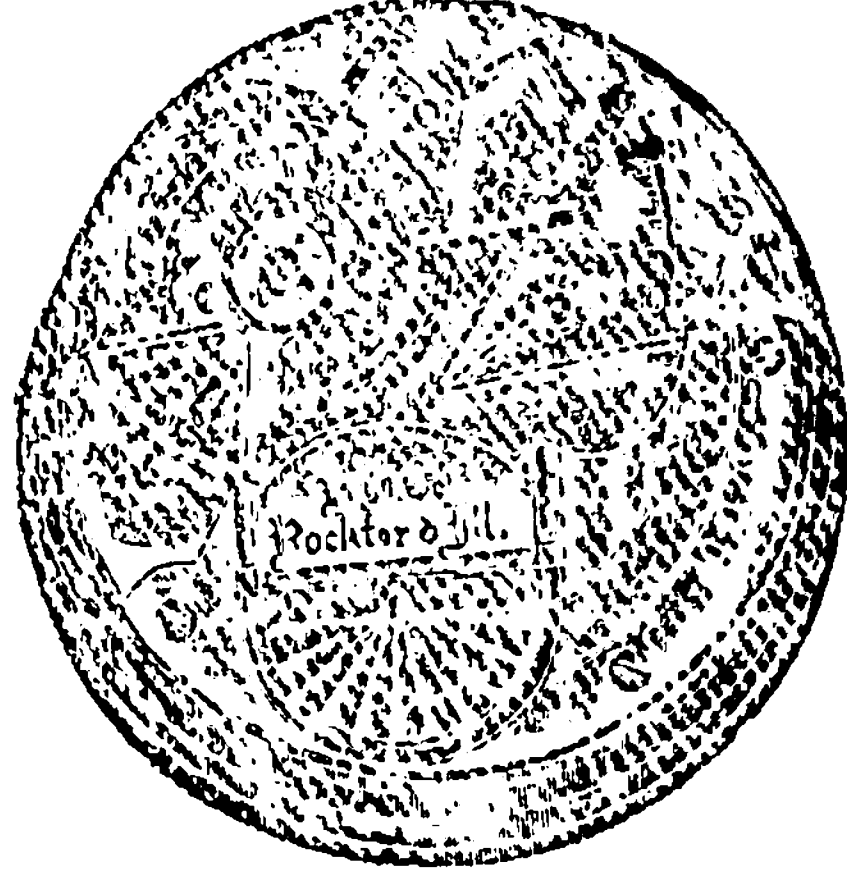
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Volume XVII.

New Oxford, Pa., Friday, Jan. 17, 1896.

Number 36

WHEN YOUR WATCH OR CLOCK IS not in good running order, take it to a Practical Watchmaker—one who has made the trade a special study.



It will save you Dollars.

and give you the comfort of an accurate time-piece

E. D. HINKLE, Jeweler, Livingston Building, Centre Square

N. B. A full line of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry always on hand. Just received a new lot of those \$2.50 O. R. Watches, stem wind and set. 1 year guaranteed.

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—AND—
JEWELRY STORE
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—DEALER IN—
Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,

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Cigars and Tobacco.

Choice Wines and Liquors, for medical use only.

Careful preparation of prescriptions

Also, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc. for Sale. Repairing done and work guaranteed.

All goods in either department warranted as represented.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of a simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEIDENBURG & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer.

New Jewelry Store
—AND—
PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT!

L. J. WEIKERT,
Formerly with J. W. Dicks, has opened a new Jewelry Store and Patent medicine depot in

SUNDAY'S BUILDING,
CENTRE SQUARE, NEW OXFORD, PENNA.,

and will always keep a full line of up-to-date jewelry in stock, at the lowest living prices. He will also keep a full line the best Patent Medicines,

TOILET ARTICLES,
&c., &c., which will be always sold at the very lowest-living prices. By strict attention to business and courteous treatment of customers, he hopes to merit a fair share of public patronage.

REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry will receive special attention.

1000 TO 1500 YARDS OF CARPET
FOR SALE

at the lowest living profits.

All Wool Stripes and Pearl Cotton at 45 to 75 cts. per yard. All Cotton Carpets at 20 to 35 cts. All heavy in chain, from 800 Ends to 1,000 Ends.

—ALSO—

Carpets made to order, any width, with an experience of over 60 years of practice.

—ALSO—

40 styles sold by Samples, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Velvet and Ingrain, at the lowest reduced prices. Come and examine my stock before buying and be convinced.

Opp. St. James Lutheran church
Stratton street, Gettysburg.

JACOB C. SCHRIVER.

25103m. AGENT

JOHN BULL'S TROUBLES.

They Keep the Britishers Busy at Warlike Preparations.

BUT THERE ARE NO WAR CLOUDS.

While England Makes Extensive Preparations for Possible Hostilities the Differences with This Country and Germany Are Being Amicably Adjusted.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It seems pretty well established in the public mind that Emperor William did not mean to threaten war upon England by his message of sympathy to President Kruger, of Transvaal, and the reports which were circulated a few days ago of an European alliance back of Germany and against England find little further credence. It seems to be accepted that the German emperor simply intended to express his own opinion of the Jameson raid in the message, and the temporary sentiment of irritation which it caused him.

This is the general feeling apparently of the public mind, and those organs of public opinion which are in touch with the government have undoubtedly sought to deepen this impression. But this still leaves unexplained the unaccountable assertion that the German government did apply to Portugal for permission to pass marines through Portuguese territory at Delagoa bay to the Transvaal, nor does it explain the unflagging preparation of war material and equipment of war forces in England. Of more force seems the argument of some newspapers that the wavering support of Russia and France has admonished the German war lord that the interpretation put upon his message by England was putting him into a hazardous position.

Whether this or some other consideration has altered the situation, it is certain that the diplomatic agents of all the governments of Europe have been kept busy in the last few weeks and it is expected that the full result of their labors is not yet in the knowledge of the public.

The first feeling of assurance over the better situation of the relations with Germany is not by notes of warning that there are still possible seeds for much rancor and danger in the situation in the Transvaal, and the Venezuelan question is, after all, not yet settled, nor any basis agreed upon for its settlement.

Interest in the great naval preparations, however, continued to absorb the public mind. At Woolwich the great arsenal, covering 100 acres of ground, is receiving constant additions to its great store of naval material, and the activity in all departments there is unabated. The torpedo factory is increasing its output and the men in that department are working many hours overtime. The torpedoes, as fast as manufactured, are dispatched to Portsmouth and Dover, the former the principal naval station of England with a fortified harbor that will float the whole of the English navy, and the latter the chief port of communication between England and the continent.

An editorial in The Times this morning suggests that a strong hint from the United States to President Crespo would be opportune to convince him of the grotesqueness of the idea that America will support any demands Venezuela chooses to make. "England," says The Times, "is willing for any direct settlement, but Venezuela must take the initiative. The obvious course is for Venezuela to ask the United States to place her once more in communication with Great Britain. If President Cleveland acceded to such a request it would go far to restore the feelings of amity that subsisted between England and the United States prior to his message."

PRESIDENT KRUGER DETERMINED.
Will Maintain the Sacred Rights and Interests of the Republic.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Jan. 15.—The volksraad met yesterday and authorized the government to increase the state artillery force by 400 men. They also adopted a government resolution thanking the Orange Free State for its sisterly assistance and also Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, and Sir Jacobus de Wet, British agent at Pretoria, for the powerful support they had given to the Transvaal government and for their efforts to prevent bloodshed.

A message was read to the volksraad from President Kruger to the effect that he intends to discuss with the volksraad in later and calmer moments the causes which led to the disastrous plot against the state and government. He was firmly resolved, the message said, to maintain the sacred rights and interests of the republic, and to establish the same on a firmer and surer foundation.

The brief sitting of the volksraad then adjourned till May. Owing to the excited feeling among the burghers, calm and dispassionate legislation in connection with the recent events was considered impossible.

England Will Protect Americans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In response to Secretary Olney's cablegram Ambassador Bayard last evening enabled that the British secretary of state for the colonies had given him assurance that he had instructed her majesty's high commissioner in South Africa to extend the same protection in

behalf of John Hays Hammond and any other American citizens involved in the charge of the rebellion in the Transvaal as would be shown in the interest of British subjects in like circumstances. These cablegrams are believed to be significant, as indicating a better understanding between the two governments than was generally supposed to exist.

To Transfer the Transvaal Prisoners.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—Governor Sir Hercules Robinson has telegraphed to the colonial office that he has completed arrangements for the transfer of the prisoners now held by the Transvaal government at the Natal border.

Belgium Asks British Protection.
LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Belgian government, in addition to the United States government, has asked Great Britain to watch the interests of its subjects in the Transvaal.

SIXTEEN SAILORS LOST.
Terrible Sufferings of the Crews of Two Wrecked Vessels.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 13.—Ten days of suffering from cold and privation on a rocky bluff, during which time seven of the crew, including the captain and mate, met their death, and the other mate and seamen met with terrible accidents, tells the tale of the wrecking of the big four masted English ship Jennette Cowan on Vancouver Island, otherwise known as the Bone Yard of the Pacific ocean. The news was brought to this city yesterday by the tug Tyee, which had but a few hours before landed fourteen members of the crew at Port Townsend. The men were nearly helpless when rescued by the Tyee, and Captain Thompson and six others, including the first mate, had already succumbed.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 11.—The sufferings of the nine survivors of the crew of the ill fated steamer Ealing, during the four days they were in an open boat exposed to the gales and bitterly cold atmosphere, are almost indescribable. When their boat landed at Canso yesterday afternoon they were nearly all in a helpless condition, and one or two will lose arms or legs. The men state that the Ealing struck a rock on Monday, and since then they had been struggling to reach land. During the struggle and suffering four of their number, including Captain Meek, were frozen to death.

THREE NEW SENATORS.

Foraker from Ohio and Cannon and Brown from Utah.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 15.—The Republican legislative conference met last night behind closed doors and discussed the senatorial question. The formal notice of George Q. Cannon that he would not accept the senatorship has simplified matters very much, and the caucus nominated Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown as Utah's first representatives in the United States senate.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 15.—Both houses of the Ohio legislature met in joint session today to elect a United States senator to succeed Calvin S. Brice, whose term expires March 3, 1897. Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker received the unanimous support of the Republicans, and was chosen on the first ballot, the vote resulting: Foraker, 116; Brice, 85; Groot (Populist), 1.

Death of a Maryland Judge.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—Judge Robinson, of the Maryland court of appeals, died yesterday afternoon of heart disease while at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fullen, of this city. Judge Robinson had been ill but three days, and his ailment was not thought to be serious. His successor will be appointed by Governor Lowmire, who will also designate the chief judge, who in this case will doubtless be the same person appointed as judge, the other members of the court being Democrats. Judge Robinson was born in Caroline county, Md., Dec. 6, 1827, and graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1847. Two years later he was admitted to the bar. He has held the office of state's attorney for Queen Anne's county and judge of the Third judicial district, and was elected a justice of the court of appeals in 1897 and re-elected in 1893.

Fearful Child Murder in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Jan. 15.—A horrible occurrence became known to the police yesterday when the death of the 14-months-old son of Charles Dean was reported. Mrs. Dean left her two small children alone in a room while she ran over to a neighbor's. Upon her return she found that some one had removed the clothing from her babe, seated it upon the top of a hot stove and fled. The flesh of the child was cooked to the bone. A young man who had quarreled with Mr. Dean is suspected, but he has fled the city. The child suffered terribly until death came to relieve it.

Killed His Whole Family.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Police Officer Gibbons, of the North End, received a letter yesterday from James Hansen, of Englewood, informing him that, by the time it was received the writer would be dead. An officer was sent to Hansen's house, where he found the dead bodies of Hansen, his wife and five children, who had been asphyxiated by gas. Hansen was a milk dealer and was believed to be in comfortable circumstances. No motive for the crime has yet been ascertained. The murderer was a fugitive from justice, having swindled his creditors out of \$10,000 and fled from England to America.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Thursday, Jan. 9.

There are no more veterans of the United States army in the war of 1812 now living.

The bank of Fayette, O., was entered by burglars, who blew open the safe with powder and secured about \$500.

Ex-State Senator Frederick D. Kilburn will probably succeed Mr. Preston as superintendent of New York state banks.

Joseph W. Fritz, aged 22 years, electrician for the Francis Wilson company, committed suicide at his boarding house in Philadelphia by shooting.

The inhuman treatment of the convicts of Georgia, as reported by the investigating committee of the legislature, is to be thoroughly sifted by Governor Atkinson.

Friday, Jan. 10.

Ex-Governor Gibbs, of Texas, has deserted the Democratic party and joined the Populists.

W. R. Marshall, ex-governor of Minnesota, died at Pasadena, Cal., where he went two years ago for his health, aged 70.

Colin Blackburn, P. C., Baron Blackburn, died at his home, Doonholm, Ayrshire, England, Wednesday night, aged 83.

Earthquakes in Persia destroyed the town of Cui and the village of Janabad and partially destroyed other villages. Fully, 1,200 persons were killed.

In a letter written to Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, President Cleveland denies statements made on the floor of the senate that a syndicate of bankers had been consulted regarding the latest bond issue.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

Miss Clara Barton will start for Turkey within two weeks to distribute relief for Armenian sufferers.

The New Brunswick (N. J.) Rubber company has reorganized, and will manufacture pneumatic tires for bicycles.

Walter Clark Nichols, a writer for Harper's Weekly, was drugged and robbed in Denver, Colo., and afterward died from the effect of the drugs.

Notwithstanding the export of coal from Nova Scotia to the United States troubled during 1895, the total output for the year shows a large decrease.

A telegram from Progreso, Mexico, announces the wreck of the steamer Oxford off Aloyans. Twelve of the crew came ashore, but twelve are missing.

Sunday, Jan. 13.

General Asa S. Bushnell was inaugurated as governor of Ohio today, succeeding William McKinley.

Oklahoma settlers are appealing to congress for a grant giving them several million acres of land in that territory.

Five men fell from a church tower at Kokomo, Ind. Two of them, William Spurgeon and Earl Chase, will die.

O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of W. K. Vanderbilt, were married in New York on Saturday, Mayor Strong officiating.

Timothy C. Cantlin, police sergeant in Buffalo, was murdered by Patrolman Michael Sammon. The sergeant reported Sammon for neglect of duty.

Sir Claude MacDonald has been appointed British minister at Pekin, in place of Sir N. R. O'Connor, who has been made British ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The passenger steamer Congo sunk near Caruthersville, Mo., and four of the crew were drowned.

Copo Clementi, collector of customs at Ottawa, Canada, is missing, with \$30,000 government funds.

Ex-City Treasurer Blynn, of Omaha, charged with misappropriating \$115,000 city funds, was released on \$50,000 bail last night.

David, William and George McKisson, aged 19, 16 and 7 years, are dead at their home in Philadelphia, the result of experimenting with dynamite in the cellar.

In the national senate yesterday a resolution was introduced by Senator Kyle providing for Cuban recognition whenever the insurgents appear to be in a majority among the natives.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Brazilian government has concluded a contract for the immigration of 100,000 foreigners, Italians being excluded.

A new line of ocean steamships between Boston and German ports, via Southampton, will probably be established soon.

There is talk in New York of disbanding the bond syndicate. Banker Morgan predicts the success of the popular loan.

Sir John Lubbock presided at a meeting in London yesterday which passed a resolution in favor of a permanent arbitration court.

The Washington state immigration convention memorializes congress to give the state an absolute grant to all the arid lands within the state.

Schooner Sunk and Nine Drowned.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The fishing schooner Fortuna, Captain Greenlaw, from Boston for George's Banks, was in collision Monday night with the British steamer Barnstable off Highland Light. The schooner was cut almost in two and sank within three minutes. Fifteen of her crew were saved by the steamer, but nine went down with the schooner. Those drowned belonged in Gloucester, where they leave families. The drowned are: William Ackman, Robert Childs, Harry McKenna, Thomas Stewart, Alfred Noonan, Harry Emerson, Edward Budreau, John Clark and William Goodwin.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Bedford, Pa., Jan. 11.—George Barley, aged 20, an employee of the Western Union construction gang, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a pole falling on him. He leaves a family.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Keen, Sutterlie & Co., of 421 North Third street, one of the largest exporting and importing firms of this city, failed yesterday. It is stated that the liabilities will exceed \$500,000.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 11.—A floor canvass for the Republican nomination for mayor ended last night in the renomination of the present incumbent, Edwin S. Smeltz, over ex-Mayor Edward Edgerley.

HAZLETON, Pa., Jan. 13.—Abraham A. Hauke, aged 47 years, died at his home in Conyngham yesterday after four days' suffering from rabies. Two doctors were in attendance, but could do nothing to relieve him. Hauke was bitten last October by a pet house dog.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 13.—Professor H. D. Patton, of this city, chairman of the Prohibition state committee, has issued a call for the Prohibition state convention to meet in Philadelphia on May 6 for the purpose of nominating congressmen-at-large to the national convention.

WELLESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 13.—The grand jury on Saturday returned two bills against supposed murderers who are now in jail awaiting trial. They are John Buback, Swornin Gusebano, James Jimmiste, Joseph Caravan, James Passavella, Angelo Janjulline and Parquati Comorato.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.—Samuel Green, whose home is at Altoona, escaped Sunday night from the Harrisburg Insane hospital, and is still at large. Green is a dangerous lunatic, and is said to have repeatedly sworn that if he ever escaped from the asylum he would go home and kill his wife and children.

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 15.—Joseph Vergardo, an Italian, was brutally assaulted by three of his countrymen here last night with a coupling pin. The injured man is lying at the point of death in the Altoona hospital. The police succeeded in capturing two of the assailants after a long search in the Italian colony.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 13.—Peter Yosobsky, of Kline township, who was charged with the murder of Michael Urban on Sept. 2 last, was declared innocent on Saturday. The trial lasted three days, and was characterized by one of the most stubborn fights which has been waged in cases of this kind in Schuylkill county for years.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—By the breaking of a painter's scaffold at the third story of a building on South Second street yesterday afternoon Edward Petroski, foreman, and his assistant foreman, known as "Bill," said to live on Hooper street, near Forty-sixth street, were killed, and Henry Petersen seriously injured. Petersen was taken at once to the Pennsylvania hospital, and the dead men removed to the rooms of the coroner's undertaker.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—On Saturday President Garland, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, met with Secretary Jarrett, of the Manufacturers' Iron and Steel Association, to arrange the wage scale governing sheet iron workers for the next sixty days. The reduction agreed upon amounts to 2 per cent, and the wages of 20,000 men are affected. Sixty days ago the wages of the workers had been advanced 2 per cent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—A remarkably bright high school boy, named Daniel Bender, aged 17, residing on Thirtieth street, was drowned while skating Saturday evening. With his sister and a young lady named Bongardner, he was skating on Poor House dam. The girls were some distance away from him when they heard his cry for help, and saw him struggling in ten feet of water. They could not rescue him and he drowned before their eyes.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 13.—Ex-Banker F. V. Rockafellow, who was sentenced to two and a half years for embezzlement, was released from the Eastern penitentiary yesterday, his sentence having been commuted on account of good behavior. He was rearrested at once on twelve other warrants. Rockafellow is destined to spend the rest of his life in the penitentiary, unless he breaks the mask of secrecy behind which he has so long withheld the facts concerning the loss of the \$172,000 of his depositor's money.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—There are now five candidates for mayor in this city, and the Populist party to hear from. Besides John D. Patterson, Republican; Charles P. Waters, Democrat; and Dr. J. W. Penhanger, Prohibition, there are two others. The German-American union has named Captain J. W. Meese, chief clerk in the postoffice and candidate for school director on the Republican ticket in the Fifth ward, and Johnson Leonard, a Republican, has taken out nomination papers as an independent candidate.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Jan. 14.—Last night James McGlynn, Charles Heulin, Walter McGregor and Bob Varley, all aged about 18 years, went in a railroad shanty with about a half pound of powder each in their pockets, and they began throwing pieces of the explosive into the small stove. Suddenly there was an explosion. The powder in McGregor's pocket had ignited and in an instant the powder in the pockets of the other boys did the same. The boys broke through the ice in the creek and the flames were quenched. McGlynn and McGregor are still unconscious, and will probably die. The others were painfully burned.

Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is going to write a life of Abraham Lincoln from the standpoint of an ex-Confederate who admires the genius of the martyred President.

Four professors of the University of California, after listening, as judges, to a public debate on the New Woman movement, voted solidly against the New Woman, deciding that the movement "is not for the best interests of the race."

Alphonse Daudet, the French novelist, has been sorely troubled by his uncomplimentary remark about English women. He declared the other day that he had decided to say nothing about women in the future, because this "sex, usually called feeble, has too many defenders when attacked."

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has asked all the important lines using Pullman sleepers to join in a request to the Pullman Company to reduce the price of upper berths twenty-five per cent. below the price charged for lower berths. Pullman cars are run on 127,000 out of 173,000 miles of road in this country.

Feminine caprice in dress has ruined many a flourishing industry, and now the Calais lacemakers are the sufferers. The present fancy for thick heavy guipure laces prevents sale of the fine delicate fabrics wrought in the neighborhood of Calais. Calais manufacturers have distributed their lace free to Parisian shops, but customers will not take it up.

The truth of the adage that an hour of sleep before midnight is worth two hours after midnight is questioned by Dr. E. P. Colby, who states that he made some study of the subject while in naval service during the Civil War. The ship's company on shipboard—officers and men alike—stand four-hour watches day and night, with the interpolation of a dog-watch of two hours to change the time of each set of men on successive days. These men are therefore obliged to get their required sleep very irregularly, but in more than two years of observation Dr. Colby could never discover that the watch officers and men were not as fully refreshed by their sleep as were the medical and pay officers, who stand no watch, and have hours as regular as any householder. In the varied industries of our cities, where many workers are employed at night and must sleep, by day, further evidence could doubtless be found that the time when sleep is obtained has not the influence upon health and longevity formerly attributed to it.

Tennessee has planned and is now constructing an industrial exposition of interstate and international scope to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of her admission into the Union, to open at Nashville, the capital of the State, September 1, 1896, and to continue 100 days. The plans call for twenty main buildings to be grouped around a lake, a military plaza, and a reproduction of the Parthenon at Athens, standing snow white and alone in the middle upon a high terrace. In the main exposition buildings Tennessee will present in classified form under appropriate departments the evidences of her resourceful mines, her fertile fields and her numerous manufactures. She invites every other State and foreign land to come and place its exhibits side by side with hers, and will make no charge for the space occupied. The management to which has been entrusted the details of the fair desire that the most unique and the most complete exposition possible may result from their labors. For Tennessee's part more than 1000 prominent men and women scattered throughout the State are said by the managers to be working earnestly and patriotically, and without salary, preparing exhibits. For other States, free space in large buildings for exhibits and sites for individual edifices are offered, and the management will render all assistance to such commissioners as are appointed for the successful performance of their duties. "Tennessee," say the managers, "is in earnest and she will prove again by her exposition the fitness of the term 'Volunteer State.'"

DUEL MADE THEM FRIENDS

THE FAMOUS FIGHT BETWEEN FLOURNOY AND GARTH.

It Arose Over Kicking a Cow Near the University of Virginia—Fought With Bowie Knives and Revolvers

THE death of Dr. David Flournoy at the Virginia Home for Incurables in Richmond recently recalls one of the most remarkable street duels in the history of Virginia. The participants belonged to old and well-known Virginia families, and they fought with bowie knives and revolvers.

Dr. Flournoy was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, and was reared under the strict influence and discipline of the Presbyterian Church. He came of a proud family of Virginians who scrupulously preserved their self-respect at all times, and were guided by the laws of honor as they were taught in Virginia under what is now known as the old regime.

At the time of the duel Dr. Flournoy was a medical student at the University of Virginia. At the same institution was his friend and kinsman, Thomas Carrington, of Arkansas. The latter's father was a member of the well-known Virginia family of that name. Flournoy and Edgar Garth were the principals. Garth belonged to the daring family of that name who have been known in Albemarle, Va., for years through their fearlessness, coolness, and love of adventure. Both of the duellists were cool, skilful and determined, and the fight ended only after Garth had fallen to the ground from loss of blood and was thought to be dying.

A few months before Dr. Flournoy's death he told the story of the duel to an intimate friend. One morning early in April, 1854, Flournoy and Carrington were crossing the street from the "old book store" to the university grounds, just as Edgar Garth, with a friend named Frye, were driving a herd of cattle over the walk. Carrington kicked one of the cows from his path, whereupon Garth swore at the young student. He dismounted and dared the two students to leave the campus. Without much further ado the fight began with an attack upon Carrington by Garth, while Frye faced Flournoy. The latter soon broke Frye's nose with a brick, and then turned his attention to Garth, who had downed Carrington and was beating him fiercely. With his last brick Flournoy struck Garth, who beat a retreat. Garth left, vowing vengeance upon Flournoy for interfering.

Those who knew Garth's reputation as a fighter felt certain of more trouble, so that when, three weeks later, he sent the two students word to meet him and his friend on Sunday morning to fight it out, they were not at all surprised. Flournoy and Carrington armed themselves went to the place appointed for the combat and waited several hours, but to no purpose. Early on Monday morning Garth sent word that if Flournoy came to town that day he intended whipping him. Borrowing a bowie knife from a fellow student, Flournoy, accompanied by Carrington, who was armed with a revolver, went to the old Monticello House, opposite the Court House. While standing at the desk, with his back to the door, Garth with two of his brothers and two other friends walked up, and, touching him on the shoulder, said:

"You have got to take a cursing or fight."

The reply of the wiry little Virginian was:

"I believe I'll fight."

Both drew their long, sharp knives, and the fight was under way. At almost the first lunge Flournoy's knife found its way to his opponent's collar bone and glanced. Gradually he forced Garth out into the street. A moment later he made a desperate lunge at Garth, and drove his knife through the man's right lung, the point coming out under the shoulder. Garth then broke loose and drew a revolver. All through the fight up to this point Carrington, with drawn revolver, had kept Garth's friends from coming to his assistance. Dr. Flournoy afterward said this saved his life.

In the early part of the fight Flournoy's knife had cut open Garth's front pocket, from which a revolver had fallen out. This weapon was picked up by Carrington, and when later Garth began firing, Carrington handed the weapon to Flournoy, who immediately opened fire upon Garth, and put a bullet in his breast. After emptying this weapon Flournoy advanced again to close quarter. Garth's revolver was empty, and his opponent unhurt. With the blood streaming from his breast and side, and with Carrington standing by with drawn revolver to prevent Garth's friends and brothers from interfering, the two combatants resumed the fight with their knives. Garth was wounded in three places. The blood began to gush from his mouth. With intense hatred he began slashing desperately at his opponent, who, with coolness and remarkable skill, defended himself from the strokes of his opponent's weapon. Several more passes were made, and Flournoy then made a sweep that disemboweled his adversary.

At that moment a policeman rushed up and arrested Flournoy. The of-

ficer also tried to take the knife from Flournoy, but failed, for at that moment Eugene Garth ran up and cried: "You have killed my brother, and I will kill you."

"Waving his weapon over his head, young Flournoy replied: "I will kill you, too, if you come nearer."

Then it was that Woods Garth, the other brother of the wounded man, snatched his revolver at Flournoy, but the weapon failed to fire. Flournoy was put in jail, and was bleeding profusely from slight wounds from Garth's knife. The news of the fight spread like wildfire, and soon hundreds of students surrounded the jail. Many were admitted to see Flournoy. Fourteen of his wounds were in his left, or guard, arm, and one in his back. His wounds were not very serious. In two days he was released, as it was proved that he was not the aggressor. He recovered from his wounds in a short time.

Garth, meantime, was lying at the point of death, as he and others thought, and had declared his wish that Flournoy be not prosecuted, as the fight was a fair one, and he was the aggressor. He lived many years afterward, but never wholly recovered from the effects of his wounds. Many students accused Carrington of having shown the white feather, but Dr. Flournoy declared that Carrington had saved his life.

When informed of the difficulty between his son and Dr. Flournoy and the facts connected with it, Garth's father, although his son's life was spared of, at once offered himself as surety to prevent Flournoy from being sent to prison. Within two days after the difficulty occurred Dr. Flournoy was sent for by the wounded man's father, and was introduced to young Garth's mother and other members of her family, and a bond of friendship was established between the two antagonists with the family of one assembled around what was thought to be his deathbed. Garth recovered, but has been dead for some years.

More than twenty years ago the disease from which Dr. Flournoy died developed as a result of the wounds which he received in the bloody duel. For years he was an invalid, and appeared much older than he was. It was with some difficulty that he related the facts in this duel. He came of a family who were strangers to fear. During the first years of the late war he was a dashing Captain of the Charlotte Cavalry, and in the latter part of the war was field surgeon in the Army of Northern Virginia. His life and character were adorned by the virtues that belonged to the men who gave Virginia a distinct individuality among the States of the Union. His sufferings were borne for twenty years without complaint.—New York Sun.

WISE WORDS.

Nothing is such an obstacle to production of excellence as the power of producing what is good with ease and rapidity.—Aikin.

Above all things, railway decline; it is in ablest hands a dangerous tool, but never fails to wound the meddling fool.—Stillingfleet.

The good things which belong to prosperity may be wished; but the good things which belong to adversity are to be admired.—Seneca.

If a man has any brains at all, let him hold on to his calling, and, in the grand sweep of things, his turn will come at last.—W. McCune.

We have no right to say that the universe is governed by natural laws, but only that it is governed according to natural laws.—Carpenter.

In all meanness there is a defect of intellect as well as of heart. And even the cleverness of avarice is but the cunning of imbecility.—Bulwer.

Truth is the most powerful thing in the world, since even fiction itself must be governed by it, and can only please by its resemblance.—Shaftesbury.

The opinions of the misanthropical rest upon this very positive basis, that they adopt the bad faith of a few as evidence of the worthlessness of all.—Bovee.

To engage in war without a clear necessity is a crime of the blackest dye. When the necessity is clear it then becomes a crime to shrink from it.—Southey.

Rubber Oil.

The rubber-tree yields a very abundant crop of seeds, but heretofore nothing has been done with them. Experiments are now in progress by which oil of a very fine quality is expressed from these seeds, and it is expected that it will grow into a most important industry. It is an open question whether or not this oil contains qualities that will make it of great value as a substitute for or an addition to the already utilizable rubber gum of commerce. It may be that by processes of purifying and refining rubber-seed oil will furnish a material of hitherto unsuspected possibilities. The rubber trade has been for a long time looking for something more susceptible than any product now within their reach, and possibly it may be found in the rubber seed oil made under new and improved processes.—New York Ledger.

BOAT FOR LAND AND WATER.

An Amphibian Vessel That Accomplishes Wonders on Shore.

An "amphibious boat," now in practical operation in Denmark, would seem to have paved the way for a solution of the problem involved in the operation of boats on the Upper Nile, the headwaters of the Missouri or other streams that are at times un-navigable by reason of shoals and cascades.

The idea of a boat that could be used as a carriage or run on rails over dry land was broached many years ago, but the scheme was looked upon as impracticable.

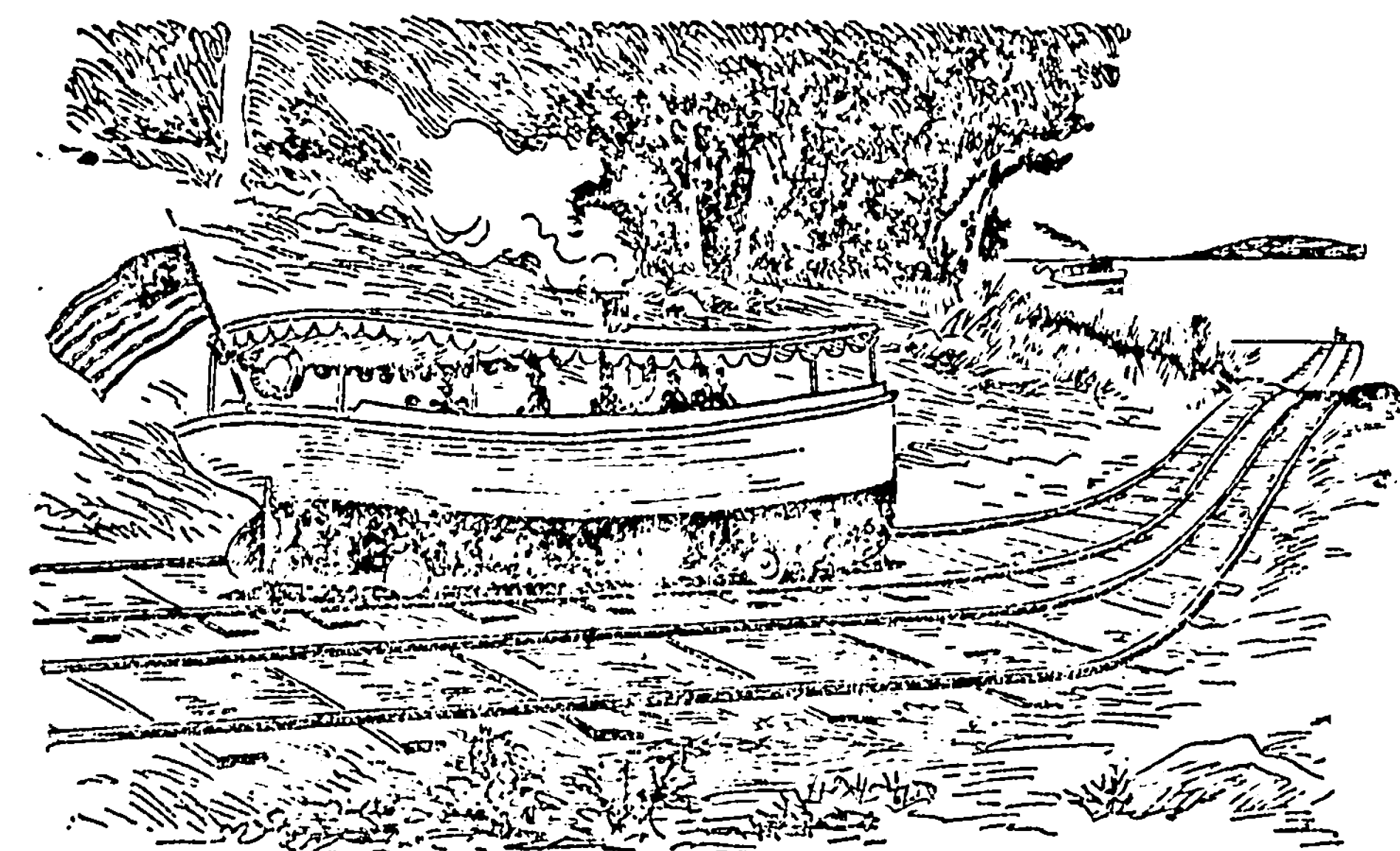
This latter-day "amphibian," of which an illustration is given, is no longer an experiment. It is a commercial success, and carried during the past summer 20,000 passengers.

This odd-looking craft is used on two large lakes situated twelve miles from Copenhagen. The bodies of water are known as Fure So and the Farum So, and are divided by a narrow strip of land 1100 feet in width.

It is to cross this isthmus that the boat leaves the water and for the time being is a locomotive. It is practical, although somewhat cumbersome. The inventor is a Swede and the boat was built in Sweden. It is a small passenger steamer, forty-six feet in length and nine feet six inches beam, drawing from three feet to three feet six inches, according to the load. Her full complement of passengers is seventy. When loaded she weighs about fifteen tons.

In build she is of ordinary flat bottomed type, and when in the water presents no unusual features, except that her lines fore and aft are rather full to admit the framework for the wheels.

Her engines and boiler are of ordinary build and have a maximum of twenty-seven horse power. The mechanism which propels the boat when on land is quite simple, but it may be improved upon. Running parallel with the propeller shaft, and taking its motion from it by an ordinary chain gearing, is another shaft, one end of which runs right forward to within about ten feet of the bow. About this point it is geared by bevel



THE LITTLE STEAMER THAT TRAVELS ON LAND AND WATER.

wheels to a right angle shaft, which forms the axle on which the two front wheels, which take the rails, are keyed.

Another pair of wheels is placed at a similar distance from the stern, but these are not driven. Two hand levers serve to control the boat when on its land journey, viz., one to set in motion the wheel shaft by means of an ordinary shifting clutch and the other to apply a simple brake to the back wheels when the boat is about to re-launch itself.

The rails used are of regulation Danish pattern and the gauge is four feet two inches. The wheels carry two flanges and their bearing surface is considerably wider than the rails on which they run.

When nearing the land the boat is guided into a funnel shaped dock, which gradually tapers down to a width only two inches greater than that of the boat. When the narrowest portion of the dock is reached, the boat enters a short parallel dock of the same width and is allowed to advance slowly until the front wheels touch the rails, which extend below the water level for the purpose. Immediately the wheels are thrown into gear and the boat begins its ascent. It is assisted by the propeller, which is in play.

In due time the back wheels find their way to the rails, and the boat advances on its upper course at the rate of about two hundred feet to the minute, vibrating somewhat, of course. After reaching the top of the grade, the brake is applied with sufficient friction to make it necessary to use the motive power for driving the wheels, and the vessel launches itself quite naturally into the lake with a gentle splash and resumes its course.

Marine architects and engineers are studying this amphibian with interest, and admit that it may revolutionize shipping in some quarters of the world where transshipment of cargoes is made necessary by obstruction to navigation.

Bears are reported to be more numerous in the Okefenokee Swamp, Georgia, this season than for many years past. One farmer living near the swamp had sixteen hogs killed by bears within seven days recently.

Washing Bottles Mechanically.

In establishments where medicines, ink and other liquids are put up extensively for the retail market, it is usual to give the bottles a preliminary

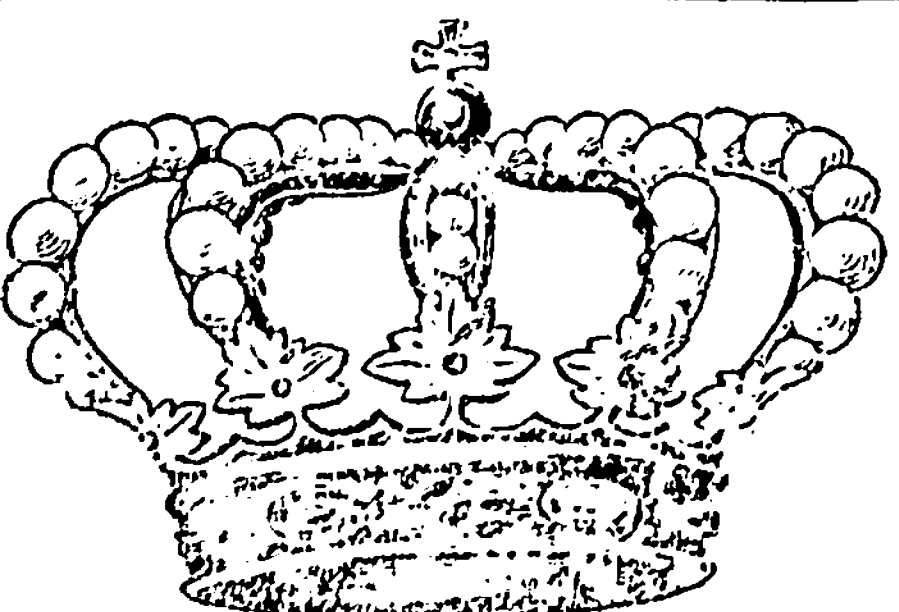


A BOTTLE-RINSING MACHINE.

rinsing to insure the purity of their contents. The labor is often done carelessly and imperfectly, and there is need, consequently, of some such apparatus as that recently introduced in France for washing bottles mechanically. The device in question is attached temporarily to the edge of a tub, and consists primarily of a small force-pump, operated by a crank and bevel gear, and a slender metallic brush inclosed in an upright tube, which is susceptible of a vertical motion. When the tube is slipped down the brush may be rotated rapidly in the interior of the bottle, and when it is raised to cover the brush, water is injected so as to rinse the interior thoroughly. After performing this service, the liquid runs down into a funnel-shaped basin and out through a rubber tube to the ground, or into another tub. The machine is said to be highly efficient.

An Eight-Million-Dollar Crown.

The crown of Portugal is for sale, according to gossip in London, where



KING OF PORTUGAL'S CROWN.

sists of a solid gold band, completely covered with precious stones, many of which are historic relics of Portugal's former greatness. They were procured when the mines of the Indies and Brazil were at the disposition of that valiant little country. Among the jewels decorating the band are four enormous diamonds and four rare rubies. From the band rise four heraldic oak leaves, each of which is studded with precious stones. From the leaves issue four arches which come together in a point above the crown. The arches are decorated with the conventional gold balls usual to crowns, but in this case the interstices are filled with diamonds. Above the point of the arches is a jeweled ball, and this is surmounted by a Maltese cross. The crown weighs three pounds and five ounces troy.

Claus Spreckels proposes to invest \$1,000,000 in the beet sugar industry in California.

Almost every variety of corundum has been discovered in North Carolina.

She—I think you would better tell father that we are engaged, dearest. He—Why? She—His lease runs out on the first of the month, and he wants to know whether to take a larger house or not.—Harper's Bazar.

Benny Bloobumper—What do they do in bucket shops, papa? Mr. Bloobumper—You should say: "Whom do they do in bucket shops?" They do the bucket-shoppers.—Life.



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Poor
Meat.

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BUCKWHEAT
Is by far the best and most wholesome.

P. N. 51

If your skirt edges wear out, it's because you don't use



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WE HAVE AGE ENOUGH.

No American Need Long for Objects of Veneration at Home.

We are accustomed to speak of everything in America as brand-new. It smells to us of varnish more than anything else, and when we go abroad we say of buildings and of institutions, "Alas, we have nothing at all of this sort in America!" There is truth in this, and yet perhaps we do not sufficiently realize how long our American civilization has been growing, and how much of the world's history has been made in the last 250 years. It is interesting to find a suggestion of this nature emanating from so thoroughly English a source as the London Spectator, the attention of which has been drawn to the age of our American colleges by a book of illustrations of our university buildings.

Let us follow out this suggestion, and, taking Harvard University as a measure of age, see where the world was standing at the time of the foundation of that institution. This was in 1638. Charles I. was on the throne of England. Cromwell was a young man, "guiltless of his country's blood," and had just been turned back from his plan of coming to America. The face of Germany was then desolated with the Thirty Years' war. Richelieu had just formed the French Academy, and was in the zenith of his power. The Spanish inquisition was pursuing its relentless work, and Galileo was yet busy with his literary labors. It was sixty years before Peter the Great applied in London for his naval apprenticeship, and nearly 100 years before Frederick the Great came into his inheritance. We are apt to think of English literature as ante-dating our American civilization; yet at the time the New World had taken on the educational and moral strength which gave us Harvard College, English literature was practically unwritten. If we except Chaucer, Spenser and Shakespeare, "Paradise Lost" was only a dream of Milton, who was 30 years old in 1638, and then began his continental journeys. Dryden was 6 years old; Bunyan was 10, with no thought of serving under Cromwell or being jailed for his views. Pope, Swift, Addison, Bolingbroke, Bishop Berkeley, were yet unborn.

These reflections show us how large a part of human history belongs to the period since the foundation of our oldest university. Into the life of this young and growing republic all these things entered—the growing hatred of absolutism, the spread of religious toleration, the literary inspiration of Milton's day, the artistic spirit that breathed from St. Peter's dome. The American of to-day need not lack for objects of veneration in his own country. It is old enough. Its founders and those who have preserved it with sufferings and death, and sometimes harder service of living effort and denial, have left bright spots in the dark and devious straggles of the human race. To emulate rather than to disparage their character and service is the duty and privilege of the intelligent patriot of to-day. Moreover, to consider the matter from another point of view, the paradox is true that, if we are to look at antiquity, the present age is the oldest.

Freshening Sea-Water.

"Water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink!" is Coleridge's poetic phrasing of a cry that has come from the lips of the victims of shipwreck ever since the first navigation of the sea. If the water of the ocean were drinkable, not only would an enormous outlay be spared to ship owners, but one of the greatest horrors of shipwreck would be abolished. Recently a new method has been discovered in Austria by which sea water can be made fit to drink. The water is forced under pressure through a filter consisting of the trunk of a tree about fifteen feet long. The water is driven lengthwise through the pores of the wood, and in three minutes, at the longest, issues from the end of the trunk in thin streams, and is found to be free from salt and suitable for drinking.

FASHION FOIBLES.

COLD WEATHER STYLES IN WOMAN'S DRESS.

The Handsomest Basque for Stout Women—Newest Sleeves—Braiding Has Been Revived, and is Popular.

THE idea that a plain, smooth-fitting basque is the proper mode for a lady of generous proportions is not a correct one, as the severity of outline brings into undesirable prominence the glaring defects of a too stout figure. The graceful lines produced by the smooth vest or plaits on each front, the soft fullness of the vest that is gathered at the top and shirred closely in successive lines at the lower edge, with the extra under-arm gore render the style presented in the double column illustration an ideal basque for stout ladies.



STYLISH BASQUE FOR STOUT LADIES.

dies. Fancy silk in dark Persian shades is the material shown, the vest and crush collar being of plain silk in the lightest corresponding color. A single row of passementerie outlines the second fold on each front, and the basque closes invisibly in centre. If a plainer effect is desired, the vest and crush collar can be omitted, and the fronts closed with small buttons and buttonholes, as shown in the small drawing, and by omitting the plaited fronts, and covering the linings smoothly with material, a plain glove-fitting basque is the result. Full gigot sleeves can be gathered or plaited at the top, the wrists being completed with a single row of passementerie. This will be found an excellent model, and while specially adapted to the requirements of the stout, is becoming to all figures. Crepon, serge, cloth, camel's hair, Henrietta, cheviot, satin or silk in plain or fancy weave will develop stylishly with vest and collar of soft or sheer fabrics, velvet or fancy silk.

The quantity of 44-inch wide material required to make this basque for a lady having a 32-inch bust is 3 yards; for a 38-inch size, 3 1/2 yards; for a 44-inch size, 4 1/2 yards, and a 46-inch size, 4 3/4 yards.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SLEEVES.

No 1 represents the new melon sleeve in six sections, suitably developed in black satin, a narrow jet heading outlining four of the seams. The narrow under portions are shaped in regular coat sleeve outline, the other sections having rounded edges that suggest the name. A strip of canvas, or feather bone, is sometimes laid under the seams to make them stand out, and coat-shaped sleeve linings are provided to support the adjustment.

No. 2 represents the melon sleeve in pale colored satin, shortened for evening wear. Each upper seam is decorated with a narrow frill of creamy lace edging, headed by a row of col-

pon is the material represented, the upper seams being outlined with narrow passementerie from shoulder to wrists. These modes are extremely popular, and will impart a fin-de-siecle stamp to any basque or waist in which they are inserted. It is advisable to interline the sections with crinoline, haircloth, or other stiff fabric if the coveted stand-out effect is desired.

The quantity of 44-inch wide material required to make these sleeves for a 32-inch size is 2 yards for No. 1 design, 2 1/2 yards for No. 2 design and 2 3/4 yards for No. 3 design; for 36-inch size 2 1/2 yards for No. 1 design, 1 1/2 yards for No. 2 design and 2 1/2 yards for No. 3 design; for a 40-inch size 2 1/2 yards for No. 1 design, 1 1/2 yards for No. 2 design and 2 1/2 yards for No. 3 design. For the misses' sizes it will take of the same width material for a twelve-year-old size 1 1/2 yards for No. 1 design, 1 1/2 yards for No. 2 design, 1 1/2 yards for No. 3 design; for fourteen-year-old size, 1 1/2 yards for No. 1



design, 1 1/2 yards for No. 2 design and 2 yards for No. 3 design; for a sixteen-year-old size 2 yards for No. 1 design, 1 1/2 yards for No. 2 design and 2 1/2 yards for No. 3 design.

BRAIDING AGAIN REVIVED.

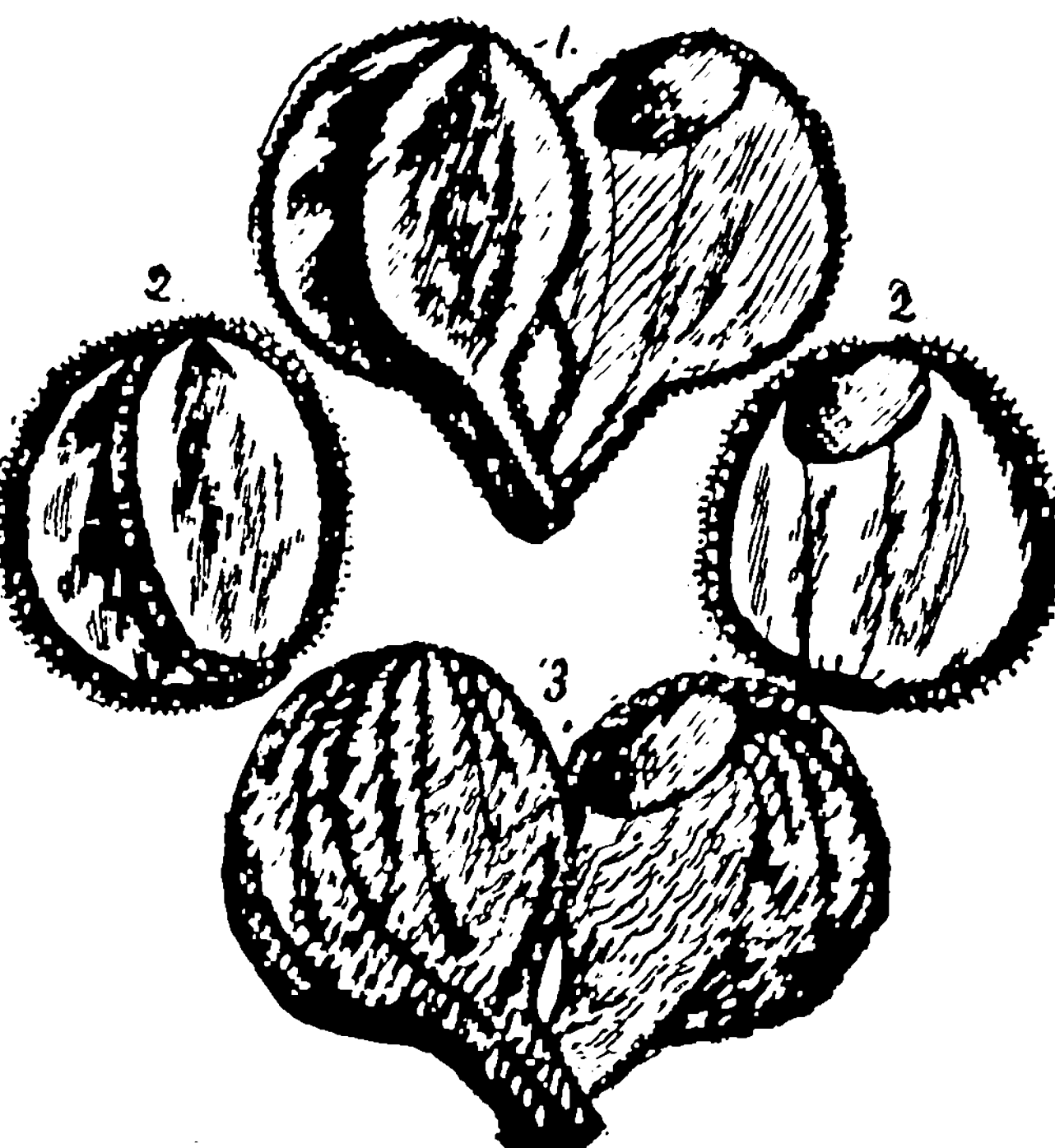
Braided effects are exceedingly popular in all sorts of fabrics this winter. Intricate designs carried out in cord-like braid appear on many plain cloth dresses. A broadcloth in dark green



was almost covered by braiding in black. The front panel of the skirt was wrought from waist to hem in an intricate pattern. The bodice, which was cut low to allow the wearing of a collar and chemisette, was entirely covered with braiding. The melon sleeves had their seams outlined with rows of braid. Big, black pearl buttons fastened the bodice.

PLAIN AND FANCY CAPES.

Short capes are much worn, and are made in velvet, silk and plain or fancy



SLEEVES FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

ored sequins to correspond in color to the satin. The lower edge is completed by a band.

No. 3 is the mandolin sleeve shaped in three sections, with ample fullness at the top, gathered between the seams to fit into the arm's eye. Cre-

cloth, trimmed with ruchings of lace, jet and feather trimmings or with bands of fur. Short, tight fitting jackets are worn by young girls, and are made of cloth or tweed or velvet. They are sometimes tight fitting in the back and loose in front.

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Will be at Sunday's hotel, New Oxford, every
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street, opposite the court house, in the room
recently occupied by the Hon. S. Mc Swope. All
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pied by Dr. Brenne man's Drug Store.

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GEORGE SUNDAY, Proprietor.
House thoroughly refitted and refurnished. The
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The Hotel has lately been improved and refit-
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with all new goods. First-class hostler will take
best care of transient horses. Opposite W. M.
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JAS W. OCKER, Proprietor.
Centrally located, being on the north-west cor-
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Heated throughout. Terms moderate.

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Located on Centre Square, where McClellan
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H. & D. K. MILLER, Proprietors.
Headquarters League American Wheelmen,
Headquarters of Capt. Jas. T. Long, guide and
delineator. Steam heat, electric light and
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Second door from Court House.
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above well known Central Hotel, I take plea-
sure in asking you to call and give me a trial.
Special rates to jurors and those attending
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fident that you will again patronize me after
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JAMES O. McCAVITT, Proprietor.

HOTEL COLUMBUS, McSherrytown,
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Newly furnished throughout. First-class in
every respect. Convenient to all business
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and an attentive hostler. Moderate charges.

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GEO. W. RIFFLE OF J. PROPRIETOR.
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At the Brick Warehouse, HANOVER ST.,
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Wheat, Hay, Straw, Rye, Corn, Oats,
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The Best Brands of Flour,
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Sellers and buyers will find it to their ad-
vantage to give him a call. Free delivery to
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Our leaves New Oxford every Thursday
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All orders left with him will receive prompt
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Ceo. A. Klingel's
Barber - Shop,
For a Clean Shave and a Good Hair
Cut. Razors Honed and Concoated at
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Shop AT POST OFFICE, NEW OXFORD, PA.

Drs. Maybe and Mustbe.

You choose the old doctor before the young one. Why? Because you don't want to entrust your life in inexperienced hands. True, the young doctor *may* be experienced. But the old doctor *must* be. You take no chances with Dr. Maybe, when Dr. Mustbe is in reach. Same with medicines as with medicine makers—the long-tried remedy has your confidence. You prefer experience to experiment—when you are concerned. The new remedy *may* be good—but let somebody else prove it. The old remedy *must* be good—judged on its record of cures. Just one more reason for choosing **AYER'S Sarsaparilla** in preference to any other. It has been the standard household sarsaparilla for half a century. Its record inspires confidence—**50 years of cures.** If others *may* be good, **Ayer's Sarsaparilla must be.** You take no chances when you take **AYER'S Sarsaparilla.**

THE ITEM

NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1896.

An important amendment has been attached to the pension appropriation bill, which, if passed, will cause all all pensions granted under the Act of June 27th, 1890, to date from the day of the filing of the first application. It has been the practice of the Pension Bureau to date all pensions under the new law from the day of filing the last application, and under this rule the soldier is deprived of the arrears that might have accumulated between the date of his first and his last application. The proposed act of congress is intended to correct this injustice, and to make every pension date from the day of first application, and of course the pensioners, whose claims have been settled under the present rule will get the arrears due them.

Charles Wallower, the young Harrisburg brakeman who was caught between two cars a short time ago, and had his left arm so badly crushed that amputation was made, had a peculiar experience the other day. Ever since he was discharged from the hospital he has complained of pains in the hand which was off and said his fingers were cramped so that they hurt him. Finally an investigation was made. The arm, which had been buried, was dug up and it was found that the fingers were in the position described by Wallower. In order to see if he really had feeling, he was placed in another room and when the undertaker began straightening the fingers he called out to the young man to tell which finger it was. This was done without hesitation. Once the undertaker gave one finger a severe jerk, and at the same time there was an unearthly yell from the adjoining room, followed by the remark, "Don't break that finger off!"

The arm after being properly laid out was re-interred and now the young man says he does not suffer any pain.

Warned His Wife.

J. Harvey Sprenkle, an industrious, prosperous young blacksmith, committed suicide Monday in his shop, near Waynesboro.

The cause of his suicide is believed to have been the man's great desire to become rich and his inability to do so owing to heavy family expenses. He was a married man, about 35 years old, with a wife and three small children.

Some time after the noon hour Sprenkle went to his blacksmith shop and closed and locked the door. His wife followed him because she was fearful that he might carry out a threat he had made to take his life. He opened the door for her and she found him with a rope, an inch and a quarter thick, in his hands. He directed her to go back to the house, she demurred and endeavored to persuade him not to do himself harm.

Finally he said: "If you do not go up to the house I will stab myself here in your presence. I will be a dead man before sundown, anyhow." Then she left the man who had promised to love and protect her and went back, heartsore, to her home and her three little children.

One of the boys, a little fellow seven years old, she sent to the shop to observe what his father would do. He could not enter, as the door was fastened with a piece of iron, but he looked through a crack and saw his father hanging from a beam in the shop. He went back to the house and told his mother, who sent him to alarm the neighbors.

He was a good blacksmith and very industrious. In addition to his labors at the forge he hauled wood from a mountain tract he owned and cut and sold it. In December he filled several ice houses in Waynesboro. He worked early and late to amass money and was much discouraged that the pile he laid away was continually depleted by illness in his family.

He was a grand nephew of the Snowberger brothers, who committed suicide, one by drowning and one by hanging, several years ago. His father, who is dead, was for a time an inmate of an insane asylum.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron prominent druggists of Flushing, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle at all druggists.

Marriage Complication.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. James Hoover, who left her husband in Waynesboro several days ago and went to Hagerstown to stay. It is stated by her friends that she did so because she was innocently married to two men at the same time. She married Samuel Spielman, near Pen-Mar about fifteen years ago. Living together but a few months they separated, and her husband went West. She lived alone for seven years, when she was told that her marriage bonds had been legally broken by the seven years' separation. She believed the story and married James Hoover, though she did not tell him she had not been formally divorced, thinking she did not need to go to court about the matter. A few days ago her first husband came East and called on his wife. He found her the mother of three children by Hoover and living happily in a handsomely furnished house on the chief street of Waynesboro. About a month ago Mrs. Hoover became alarmed at a decision of Judge Stewart at Chambersburg, in which he sentenced Charles F. Whitmore to the penitentiary for eighteen months because he married Miss Ellen Rowe, of Pen-Mar, in 1890, went west and, returning in 1893 and finding her married to another man, married Miss Schindledacker. Mrs. Hoover, fearing that she would be presented before the Court, told her husband all. Her husband sent her away until she can get a divorce from Spielman, after which he expects to remarry her. The case has excited much interest and sympathy. There are other similar cases, it is said, one in Waynesboro and one in Chambersburg.—Sun.

Surprise Parties.

A surprise party was given Friday evening at the home of John Ruff, in honor of his "better half," it being her 46th birthday anniversary. All report having an enjoyable time. Those present were: Rev. P. E. Heimer, Dr. J. L. Sheetz and wife, Geo. C. Sheely and wife, Albert Feiser and wife, Jas. W. Barnitz and wife, Nicholas Lingg and wife, H. W. Stallsmith and wife, W. F. Sheely and wife, Mrs. Z. H. Cashman and wife, Misses Sarah Wehler, Cora Roth, Minnie and Effie Lau, Naomi Schnell, Rhoda Swartz, Lotta Cashman, Elda Cook, Alice and Dollie Etta Smith, Canie King, Kate Spangler, Mary and Laura Arrbegast, Jennie Achenbach, Maggie Stallsmith, Elsie Klinge, Lillie Wolf, Lottie Zercher, Emma Ruff, of Littlestown; Dr. E. H. Markley, E. D. Hinkle, S. J. Wolf, Spencer Myers, George H. Sunday, George Arrbegast, Geo. Klinge.

A pleasant surprise was given to Frank Groft and wife, of Oxford twp., on Monday evening, by a party of his friends, and a general good time was spent by all present. A sumptuous supper was one of the features of the evening. Music was furnished by Mr. George W. Lawrence, of Irishtown. Those present were: Frank Devine and wife and baby, Edward Groft and wife, Henry Rinehart and wife, Lewis Groft and wife, George Martin, Frank and Will. Acherman, Will, Geo. and John Lawrence, Felix and Al. Smith, John Hemler, John Lawrence, Joe Fink, Charles Shorb, Harry Henschke, Marcie Crise, Bernard Jenkins, Sam. Devine, John Wilt, James Greenholtz, Joe and Charley Groft, John Rinehart, Robert Sneringer, Misses Lillie, Minnie, Annie and Mollie Smith, Minnie and Annie Groft, Lizzie Crise, Maggie and Irene Lawrence, Maggie Croninger, Edith Low, Katie Martin, Emma Bilet, Lillian Barnhart, Annie Devine, Minnie Krise, Alice Henschke, Annie Rinehart.

The Gettysburg Reservation Case.

The United States Supreme Court last Thursday listened to argument in the Gettysburg reservation case, involving the important question of the prerogative of Congress to determine what is a public use of land to be condemned. Congress appropriated \$75,000 for condemning land included in the Gettysburg battlefield as a public park, and among other tracts sought to condemn the right of way of the Gettysburg Electric Railroad. The railroad company resists this, contending that the use to which it was sought to put the land is not a public use and that the right of eminent domain did not apply.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.—Instant relief experienced and a permanent cure by the most speedy and greatest remedy in the world—Otto's Cure for Lung and Throat diseases. Whip will you continue to irritate your throat and lungs with that terrible hacking cough when E. C. Livingston sole agent will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy? Its success is simply wonderful as your druggist will tell you. Otto's Cure is now sold in every town and village on the continent. Sample free; large bottles 50c. and 25c.

His Great Loss.

The following story comes from York and is admitted to be true although the Age claims that the libel on humanity who figures as the principal had only recently moved there from Lewistown and left the city shortly afterwards. The story is that the wife of a wealthy man died down there a few weeks ago. Her illness was prolonged, and no doubt expensive. But that was the poor woman's misfortune, and not her fault. However, her thrifty husband cheered the final weeks of her life by regularly sitting down by her bed each day and detailing how much her sickness was costing him, striking a trial balance for the suffering wife's benefit every day. At last she died, and while she lay in her coffin the bereaved spouse, deep in thought, picked up one of the dead wife's shoes and carefully figured on its sole with a bit of chalk the sum total of what the sad affair had cost him. She's still dead, luckily for her.

George Meyers, the 13 year old son of Jno. A. Meyers, baker, of Chambersburg, was drowned last Tuesday evening while skating on the Conococheague, opposite the woolen mill near that place. He was hurrying along with several boys, each endeavoring to go as near as possible to a hole in the ice without gliding into it, when he suddenly disappeared—he had skated into the hole. He reappeared once, and then he was sucked by the water under the ice and could not be rescued. After twenty minutes his body was recovered from the water.

Judge Biddle, of Carlisle, has handed down an opinion and decree in the case between Constable Fred Hays and the county of Cumberland, the substance of which decision is that by the act of 1866 the county is not liable for and will not pay costs, either to justices or constables for the commitment of vagrants. It has been a profitable business in that county, the jail now containing almost 100 tramps.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowls, of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: "Last winter I had la grippe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle at all druggists.

A Kansas man has discovered that brandy can be made out of wet elm saw dust. Now a discouraged Prohibitionist asks what chance can a good cause have when a man can go forth with a rip saw and get drunk on a rail fence.

Money sold at a high rate at the rooms of the Hanover Building and Loan Association. Two hundred dollars were sold at a premium of 5 1/4 per cent., while \$400 went at 4 1/4 per cent premium.

CURE FOR HEADACHE.—As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and \$1 at Dietz' drug store.

Harrison Kindig, Horse dealer, of York, has executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors. The assignee named is Augustus Loucks.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction of money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Dicks

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday, January 18th, 1896, the undersigned, executors of the estate of FREDERICK L. ADAMS, late of the borough of New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises, the following described property: A LOT OF GROUND in the borough of New Oxford, fronting 60 feet on Pitt Street, and bounded by Orange Street on the east and by W. M. K. Co. on the west. The ground is improved with a two-story FRAME HOUSE, wash house, wood sheds, &c. The buildings are in good repair, and there is a well and a cistern on the property. Also, FIVE TOWN LOTS, fronting on High Street, in the borough of New Oxford. These lots are very desirably located for building purposes, and are so situated that they would make desirable homes. Any of the above properties can be bought privately at any time before the day of the sale. If not sold privately before the day, they will be positively sold at the sale. Any person wishing to view the properties can call upon the undersigned executors residing in the borough of New Oxford. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known by J. W. DICKS, C. A. DICKS, Executors.

G. W. WEAVER & SON, GETTYSBURG, PA.

1896.

We wish you all a
Happy New Year.

We offer to all our patrons and friends our hearty thanks and good wishes for the many favors showered on us in the year just past. We promise to more than ever deserve your patronage in '96 by better service, larger stock and a still more careful lookout for your interests.

THE LEADERS,
G. W. WEAVER & SON,
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

WINTER GOODS CLOSED OUT AT COST!

EMMERT & BRO., NEW OXFORD.

We have inaugurated a genuine Mark-Down Sale on the following goods rather than carry them over, and the result is the following prices, which mean BARGAINS:

Blankets.

These are large enough for any bed. Those sold at 75c. will go at 50c.; \$1.00 ones at 80c.; \$1.25 at \$1.00; \$1.50 at \$1.15; \$2.75 at \$2; \$3 at \$2.25, and \$3.50 ones at \$2.75.

Underwear.

MEN'S was cheap at 25c., but is reduced to 20c. Those at 35c. are now 25c. Fine Merino which sells the world over at 50c., will go at 38c. Natural wool sold for 75c., but we have reduced them to 50c. All \$1 goods at 75c. The finest a man wishes to wear at \$1, formerly \$1.25.

LADIES' vests were cheap at 25c., but we will sell them to you now at 20c; 50c. vests and pants will be sold at 38c. Natural wool vests and pants were \$1, but 75c. is the mark on them now.

MISSSES' AND CHILD'S VESTS AND PANTS. Fine Merino were sold cheap at 10c., but they are now 8c. Those at 12c., are now 10c.; 15c. now 12c.; 20c. now 15c.; 25c. now 20c., and 30c. kind now 25c. All-wool shirts at 65c. now 50c. and 45c.

Men's heavy Overshirts,

50c. ones at 38c.; 75c. ones at 50c. All-wool ones were \$1, now 75c.

Ginghams,

Good and fine at 4c. per yard, which can't be sold for less than 5c., and will soon be 6c.

Muslin.

Fine unbleached at 4c. If bought to-day, it would have to be sold at 6c., as cotton has advanced 25 per cent. Good fine bleached, with no starch, one yard wide, 16 yards for \$1.00.

Half-Wool Delains

which sold for 12 1/2c., are going at 8c. COTTON FLANNELS which can't be beat, at 6c., 7c., 8c. and 10c. per yard.

Table Oil Cloth,

one of the fastest sellers in the store because we have cut the price. \$1.50 for a piece (12 yards).

Shoes.

Ladies' Oil Grain Shoes which can't be bought to sell for less than \$1.25, we sell at \$1.00; also Ladies' heavy shoes at the same price. Men's Dress Shoes will go at \$1, which should be sold at \$1.50.

Rubber Goods.

We have knocked the bottom from under them. We can sell you Boston Gum Boots at \$2.70, the regular price of which is \$3.00. All rubber shoes sold at less than regular price. A pure rubber coat which could not be sold for less than \$3.50 in a regular way, we offer at \$2.00.

Carpets.

They are not cheaper than they were, but with us they are. Carpets worth 20c. we sell at 16c., and those worth 25c. at 21c.; the 30c. at 25c.; the 35c. at 30c.; 40c. at 35c.; 50c. at 45c., and the 60c. at 48c.

Call at our store on Centre Square, New Oxford, and be convinced of what bargains these prices imply.

EMMERT & BRO.

THE ITEM

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY H. I. SMITH.

TERMS—\$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE—\$1.50 if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. A failure to order a discontinuance at the expiration of the time paid for will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS Inserted at the usual liberal reduction to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest handbill or poster.

OFFICE in Sunday's Hall, second floor, adjoining the Eagle Hotel, Centre Square.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1896.

PUBLIC SALES.

If you intend having sale next Spring fix the date and send it to us for publication. We publish notices free of charge for those who desire us to print the bills or advertise the sale. Fix your date so as not to conflict with your neighbors'. Our paper goes into every neighborhood in the county, and our bills the most attractive, and our prices the very lowest.

Jan. 18.—Real estate of Peter Diehl's estate, New Oxford.
Feb. 7.—Mrs. Elizabeth Heitzel, Abington, household furniture.
March 3.—Harry Rubin, Oxford twp., large lot of stock and farm implements.
March 7.—Wm. J. Stock, Mountpleasant twp., horses, cattle, wagons, etc.
March 7.—John Trimmer, Hamilton twp., stock and farm implements.
March 9.—Miss Sarah Trone, Oxford twp., horses, cattle, and farm implements.
March 10.—Frank Fleischman, Oxford twp., farm stock and implements.
March 12.—Wm. Kohler, Oxford twp., large lot of horse, horned cattle, and farm implements.
March 13.—Jacob Slothower, Reading twp., farm stock and implements.
March 14.—Jerome Miller, Berwick twp., large lot of stock and farm implements.
March 23.—Wm. H. Wagner, Reading twp., farm stock and implements.
March 28.—Plus Smith, New Oxford, household furniture.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Peter Trimmer, of East Berlin, killed a 646 pound porker, last week.

FOR RENT.—A good stable. For particulars inquire of Mrs. Catharine Lau, Philadelphia St.

Jacob A. Trimmer, of New Chester, lost several fine shoats last week from some mysterious disease.

The family driving horse of John Small, of Mt. Rock, was so badly gored by a cow in the barnyard last Wednesday, that it died the next day.

Mrs. George Ehrhart, of New Chester, had the misfortune to fall down stairs last Thursday night, sustaining severe injuries, though no bones were broken.

Last Tuesday Sheriff McIlhenny closed the millinery and fancy store of Mrs. Geo. B. Myers in Littlestown, on executions issued by millinery firms in Baltimore.

Executors and Administrators please remember that you can have all necessary legal notices published in the ITEM. Do not take this patronage away from home.

Mrs. Amy Gilbert, of Gettysburg, in her eighty-first year, pieced and quilted during the year eight crazy quilts which she presented to her eight children as a Christmas present.

Uriah Brockley and wife, of Hanover, have made an assignment of all their real and personal property, for the benefit of creditors. Mr. Brockley is well known in business circles, being an extensive cattle dealer.

The business men of Littlestown have subscribed for 35 'phones in anticipation of the now-organizing Gettysburg company. Already 11 have subscribed for 'phones at York Springs, with prospects for more.

Auction.—There will be auction of 400 pairs of shoes, dry goods, ready-made pants, children's clothing, blankets, lace curtains, underwear, etc., at Steffe's store, Carlisle street, Saturday afternoon and evening, Jan. 18.

The folly of prejudice is frequently shown by people who prefer to suffer for years rather than try an advertised remedy. The millions who have no such notions, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood-diseases, and are cured. So much for common sense.

Henry Hoover, of near New Chester, met with a painful accident one day last week while tying up cows. One of the animals happened to strike him in the face with her horn, causing considerable swelling accompanied with severe neuralgic pains.

A farmer's method of farming can be pretty fairly estimated by hunting up his plows and harrows, his drills and rakes and binders, in the winter. If these are found in the fields, or even in the barnyard, unprotected from the snow and rain and sunshine, you may pretty certainly conclude that the farmer is not a good model, and is not getting rich.

The Board of Directors of the Littlestown Savings Institution, at their regular meeting last Thursday, elected Wm. Robinson Treasurer, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Treasurer Jones.

The sugar-coating, which makes Ayer's Pills so easy to take, dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and so permits the full strength and benefit of the medicine to be promptly communicated. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac, just out.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Sheely, of near Red Land, and Mr. Herbert Treiber, of near this place, the ceremony to be performed at the home of the bride on Tuesday, Jan. 21st, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emilie Randall, daughter of Ex-Magistrate Thomas Randall, to Dr. W. F. Ruff, of West Philadelphia.—Phila. Times.

—Dr. Ruff is formerly of this place, son of Mr. J. U. Ruff of Berlin St.

There will be two eclipses of the moon and two of the sun this year. February 19th will be Ash Wednesday, and April 5th Easter Sunday.—Decoration Day and Fourth of July will fall on Saturday, two days of rest each time. February will include five Saturdays, which will not occur again until 1996.

Last Sunday evening as Misses Minnie Collins and Ida Ollinger, of Littlestown, were returning home from a visit to their parents, their horse became unmanageable, about 3 miles from that place, and running off, upset the buggy and threw the occupants out. The buggy was almost a complete wreck. Miss Collins received a deep cut in the forehead, and Miss Ollinger was cut in the head and otherwise considerably bruised.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.—It can be said without fear of contradiction that no medicine has had greater success in curing coughs, colds, hoarseness and consumption than Pan-Tina. This celebrated remedy stops coughing, soothes the throat and lungs, and induces a good night's rest. Hundreds can testify to the remarkable and life-saving virtues of this real great remedy. Pan-Tina costs only 25 and 50 cents. Sold at Dicks' drug store.

Henry Huff, aged 21 years, a son of Nicholas Huff, of Littlestown, attempted suicide by taking acouite on Sunday. It is said that he had wronged his father, then took intoxicants, under the influence of which he took the poison. His sister noticed something was amiss with him, and his father found him afterward in the barn suffering. With the aid of emetics and a stomach pump Dr. Foreman saved the young man's life.

In another part of to-day's paper will be found the large advertisement of Emmert & Bro., announcing a reduction in winter goods, in order to close out before the season ends. This is a great chance for our people, and those living in this vicinity, to get seasonable goods, at reduced prices. Emmert & Bro. are a reliable firm, and advertise nothing but what they intend to do, so that those who go to that store will find all the bargains there that are advertised.

THE DISCOVERY SAVED HIS LIFE.—Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it. Get a free trial at Dicks' drug store."

CHURCH NOTICES.

There will be preaching next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in St. Paul's Lutheran church; Junior C. E. at 2 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m.; Sunday school at 9 a.; Catechetical class at 2 p. m., on Saturday.

Rev. F. HESSE, Pastor.

There will be two Masses in the Catholic church Sunday morning—Low Mass at 8 o'clock and High Mass at 10:30.

Rev. P. P. HEMLER, Pastor.

Preaching in St. Paul's Reformed church Sunday evening at 7 o'clock; Sunday school at 9 a. m.; C. E. Society at 6 p. m.; catechetical class Saturday at 2 p. m.; singing practice Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

On Sunday evening the following series of sermons will be commenced: (1) History of Baptism; (2) Mode of Baptism; (3) Efficiency of Baptism; (4) Infant Baptism. This series will be supplemented later on by (1) Why am I Reformed? (2) The Relation of Good Works to Grace in Salvation, Rev. P. E. HEIMER, Pastor.

PERSONAL.

Miss Quigley, of Harrisburg, and Miss Shunk, of Lebanon, are visiting Miss Nettie Swartz, Philadelphia St. Mr. E. F. Myers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., visited his mother, Mrs. J. E. Myers, Philadelphia street.

Miss Mary Sheely, of near town, was visiting friends in Gettysburg this week.

Miss Vertie Senft, who has been visiting her friend, Miss Emma Staub, Berlin Ave., has returned to her home in York.

H. C. Hinkle, Esq., of Littlestown, spent Wednesday with his brother, E. D. Hinkle, in this place.

Mr. Henry Sanders, of Gettysburg, gave us a pleasant call Wednesday morning.

Edward Smith, porter at the Eagle, is lying quite ill with typhoid fever at the home of his mother, near town.

Mrs. Adam Foutz, Nora Riggs and Francis Shuck, all of Gettysburg, spent Friday at G. A. Klingel's.

Miss Lotta Zercher, of Littlestown, is visiting her cousin, Elsie Klingel. Harry Sanderson, of Penn. College, visited his friend George Snyder.

Miss Carrie Pottorff, of York, visited her sister, Miss Alice.

COURT ITEMS.

An interesting "Oats" case was tried Monday, Caroline E. Ouller, endorsee, vs. Calvin Beamer.

In March, 1887, Mr. Beamer made a contract with one, H. A. Kohler, by which Beamer was to buy from Kohler 18 bushels of oats at \$10 per bushel and Kohler was to take all of the crop raised from these 18 bushels at \$6 per bushel. Mr. Beamer, of course, gave his note payable in 10 months for the \$180. Kohler came back in about a year and demanded payment, which was refused, but the oats at \$6 per bushel was offered. Kohler had no use for the oats and left with the note in his possession.

In six years and two days, or one day before it would have been dead, this note turns up in the hands of the plaintiff, a woman from Tiffin, Ohio, a neighbor of Kohler's, who claimed that she was a bona fide purchaser. The suit was the outgrowth of these circumstances. Verdict for the defendant.

W. E. Ziegler and Chas. W. Holtzworth vs. Ellen Diller, was discontinued on payment of costs by the parties.

W. H. Tipton vs. Daniel E. Sickles, trespass, continued.

IN THE ORPHANS COURT.

Sale of real estate of Absolam Aulbaugh, dec'd, to Lewis D. Sell for \$912 was confirmed.

Sale of the real estate of George V. Clunk, dec'd, to Cecelia Clunk for \$585 was confirmed.

Sale was awarded of the real estate of David Leppo, directed to G. D. Smith, administrator; bond \$1,000.

Night shall be filled with music
And the cures that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.
Just like a cough or cold does after you use Pan-Tina, the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. 25 and 50 cents at Dicks' drug store.

Recent Wills.

Jacob Remmel, late of Gettysburg, dec'd, directs all his just debts and funeral expenses paid and a tombstone to be erected. He bequeaths all his personal property to his wife, Catharine D. Remmel, and also his real estate for life. After his death her real estate is to be sold and bequeaths the proceeds to his six children, share and share alike.

Franklin E. Rice, late of Butler township, directs all his debts to be paid and tombstone erected. He gives \$5 each to his grandchildren; \$10 to his daughter Ellen Weigle; and all the residue to his son, Clinton E. Rice, who is named as executor, and he directs that the executor settle the estate "without any attorney and without any proceedings from court."

Arm Broken.

While at play at school on Tuesday, Master Alexander W. Herman, aged about 14 years, living with W. A. Wagner, Philadelphia street, had his right arm broken at the wrist. He was playing "witch" and ran against a fence with great force. Dr. Sheetz rendered the necessary surgical attention.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency to ward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists.

DEATH OF WM. D. HIMES.

A LONG, BUSY AND SUCCESSFUL CAREER
PEACEFULLY ENDED AT A
GOOD OLD AGE.

On Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, William D. Himes, Esq., one of the leading citizens of New Oxford, passed peacefully away at his residence on Centre Square, in his 84th year. His death was the result of old age rather than of any disease, and his illness was attended with but little physical suffering.

Deceased was well known throughout this section as a prominent business man. He was born in New Ox-



Wm. D. HIMES, Esq.,
Photo. by Tipton.

ford and resided here the greater part of his life. His father, Col. George Himes, also a man of great business prominence, was the son of Francis Himes, of Hanover, and his mother was a daughter of Daniel Barnitz. In his early life, he learned the trade of tanning, first in Hanover, and subsequently in York and Philadelphia, becoming an expert in the manufacture of leathers of the highest grades. After an extended trip through the "Far West" of that day, as far as Chicago, then a trading post, riding hundreds of miles on horseback, he engaged for a short time in merchandizing at Lancaster, Lancaster county, but soon left to assist his father in the management of his growing business interests. In this school by contact with prominent lawyers and business men, he acquired a practical business education that made his judgement unusually broad and sound. Among those with whom he was particularly intimate was Thaddeus Stevens, in his early career as lawyer and politician in Adams county, not only as a trusted legal counsellor, but as a business associate of his father. He was the ardent admirer and persistent political friend of the old Commonwealth, to the last, and was full of reminiscences of those earlier days of warm political contests over the questions of public schools, slavery, &c.

He was engaged at one time in operating Margaretta Furnace, in York county, and this property remains as portion of his estate, although the furnace has been dismantled as out of competition with more favorably located works. The property originally comprised Woodstock Furnace Forge, a flouring mill, ore banks, &c., the half interest of which belonging to his father's estate he purchased. His excellent judgement of the value and capabilities of real estate of all descriptions made him a frequent purchaser and at times on a large scale.

For forty years he was a director of the York & Petersburg Turnpike Company, and for fifteen years President of the Petersburg and Gettysburg Turnpike Company. At the time of his death he was Vice President of the Gettysburg National Bank, of which he had been a Director for more than half a century, and meeting of whose board seldom occurred without his presence. In local affairs Mr. Himes always took a deep and active interest. Even under the weight of years his mind was active and unclouded, and when for a few months he was confined to the house his intelligent interest in everything continued unabated.

He was president of the first building and loan association ever organized here, in which \$60,000 were handled without the loss of a penny and without a suit to any stockholder. When the borough was organized in 1874 he was among the first to be elected to the Town Council, and was continued in that office for a number of years. He was one of the incorporators of the New Oxford Cemetery Association, and was its president for ten years.

Since his retirement from more active business, some years ago, his services have been at the request of any one who desired advice or counsel, and many will remember gratefully his readiness to aid and the general kindness of his disposition.

He was married in 1836 to Magdalena Lanus, daughter of Christian Lanus, a prominent citizen of York, by

which marriage five children survive him, namely: Prof. Chas. F. Himes, of Dickinson College, Carlisle; Helen A., wife of Rev. W. H. Keith, of Gettysburg; Mary E., wife of Prof. J. W. Kilpatrick, of Central College, Fayette, Mo.; William A. and Harry O. Himes, of New Oxford. Mrs. Himes died Sept. 25th, 1874.

The funeral took place at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, interment on the family lot in New Oxford Cemetery, after services at the house which were conducted by Rev. Harry M. Harman, D. D., one of the Professors of Dickinson College, Carlisle, who was of late years a warm personal friend and admirer of the deceased.

TWO VALUABLE FRIENDS.—1. A physician cannot be always had. Rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises and burns occur often and sometimes when least expected. Keep handy the friend of many households and the destroyer of all pain, the famous Red Flag Oil. 25 cents.

2. Many a precious life could be saved that is being racked to death with that terrible cough. Secure a good night's rest by investing 25 cents for a bottle of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Bottles of Pan-Tina at Dicks' drug store.

THE MARKETS.

NEW OXFORD.—By Z. H. Cashman	
No. 2 Wheat	50 1/2
No. 2 "	47
Raked "	38 1/2
Rye	38 1/2
Corn	30 1/2
Oats	20 1/2
Clover seed, per lb.	5 1/2
Timothy seed	1.50 @ 2.00
Timothy hay	9.00 @ 10.00
Rye straw	6.50 @ 7.00

MARRIED.

Jan. 7, at Mountjoy parsonage, by Rev. W. G. Minnick, Mr. Cyrus Livingood, of Sinking Springs, Berks county, to Miss Lizzie Harner, of Greenmount, this co.

Jan. 8, at York Springs, by Rev. J. W. Reese, Mr. Reuben D. Myers, of York county, to Miss Lizzie J. Group, of Gardner's Station, this county.

Jan. 7, at Littlestown, by Rev. W. C. Wire, Harry C. Hartlaub to Miss Annie L. Coskun, of Mountpleasant township.

Jan. 2, at Littlestown, by Rev. P. S. Lindaman, Edward F. Dehoff to Miss Alberta Crumrine, both of Germany twp.

Jan. 15, in Philadelphia, by Rev. W. H. Burrell, Mr. Harvey D. West, of Gettysburg, Del., to Miss Lizzie M. Tipton, formerly of Gettysburg.

Jan. 14, at Mt. St. Mary's, by Rev. P. P. Hemler, of this place, brother of the groom, Mr. Louis J. Henler, of Tancyp, to Mrs. Catharine Flynn, of Mt. St. Mary's.

DIED.

Deaths free—tributes, verses, &c., 5 cents a line

Jan. 11, in this place, Wm. D. Himes, Esq., aged 84 years, 7 months and 19 days.

Jan. 7, in Butler township, Catharine, wife of Benjamin Bluebaugh, aged 83 and 13 days.

Jan. 6, in Reading township, Morris M. Border, aged 4 months and 10 days.

Jan. 6, at York, Martha Frederick, relict of George Fredrick, deceased, formerly of McSherrystown, aged 87 years, 11 months and 5 days.

Jan. 2, in Latimore township, Frederick Hikes, aged 82 years, 6 months, and 25 days.

Jan. 9, in Straban township, Nelson Lott, aged 18 years, 6 months and 23 days.

C. A. R. COMMANDER

Jas. S. Dean, Gen. Grant Post, Rondout, N. Y.

CURED OF YSPEPSIA.

Commander Dean writes: "As Chief U. S. Mail Agent of the U. & D. R. R., good health is indispensable. I found myself however all run down with Dyspepsia. I doctored and doctored, but I grew worse. I suffered misery night and day for fully 2 years. My case was pronounced incurable. I chanced to meet Dr. Kennedy about that time, and told him of my condition and he said, try a bottle of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

take it morning, noon and night, and it will cure you. I took the medicine as directed, but had no confidence in a cure, as my case had been tried by so many. After using it a week I began to feel better, and in a short while after that I was entirely cured. That terrible distress, everything that I ate breaking up sour in my throat, had all gone and I have not had a moment's discomfort since. To-day there isn't a healthier man and my appetite is grand."

Ass ssm nt No. 20.

THE Directors of the Mumma's Mutual Fire Protection Society have ordered an assessment of 3 per cent. on the amount of the premium note payable on or before the 5th day of February, 1896. Particular attention is called to the following rider of the policy: "If any assessment, or installment, or any premium which credit is given be not paid when due, the whole premium shall be considered earned and be immediately payable and this Policy shall be void so long as any part of such premium remains unpaid." M. McDuff, Secretary.

Excutor's Notice

MARY DIEHL'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of ANNA M. DIEHL, late of New Oxford borough, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same borough, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, within.

C. A. DIEHL, Executor.

Advertise in THE ITEM now.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

As I remember the first fair touch
Of those beautiful hands that I love so much,
I seem to thrill as I then was thrilled
Kissing the glove that I found unfiled—
When I met your gaze and the queenly bow
As you said to me laughingly, "Keep it
now!"

And dazed and alone in a dream I stand
Kissing the ghost of your beautiful hand.

When first I loved in the long ago,
And held your hand as I told you so—
Pressed and caressed it and gave it a kiss,
And said, "I could die for a hand like this!"
Little I dreamed love's fullness yet
Had to ripen when eyes were wet,
And prayers were vain in their wild demands
For one warm touch of your beautiful hands.

Beautiful hands! O beautiful hands!
Could you reach out of the alien lands
Where you are lingering, and give me to-
night

Only a touch—were it ever so light—
My heart were soothed, and my weary brain
Would hush itself into rest again:
For there is no solace the world commands
Like the caress of your beautiful hands.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

"IT."



GOING into my wife's boudoir, after a temporary absence from home on business, I discovered her upon her knees before an arm-chair, upon which sat a small boy with very large, round, surprised eyes. She rose, came rustling towards me, and greeted me with neither

more heartiness nor more formality than was then her wont. "There it is!" she cried, pointing to the child. "What do you mean?" I asked.

She was crouching again in front of the little one, holding a biscuit close before his eyes, and, turning half towards me, she said:

"Why, don't you know we read about it in the paper the other day? Isn't it nice?"

I remembered then that a few evenings back she had thrust a newspaper into the circle of light beneath my lamp, and had said, pointing to an advertisement, "There! just read that!" It was the well-known "petition to the charitable"—a despairing cry from a stricken heart, from a mother, offering her child for adoption by well-to-do people.

"What do you think about taking it?" she had asked, and I had only given her back the sheet with a shrug of the shoulders.

"But Martha, what is the meaning of all this?" I cried, with a sharp note of indignation. "You can't have really—"

"Certainly I have, as you see," she replied. "And it belongs to me. I have made a bargain with the unhappy mother, and made her a solemn promise, too, that it shall be well taken care of. Yes, that it shall!"

She took the little head, with its light brown, silky, curling hair, caressingly between her hands.

"Oh, little one? You shall have a good time, shan't you?"

Not a feature of the little, delicate, rather sickly, face changed; but from the bow-shaped mouth came one of those curiously deep child-sighs. I soon gave up all serious protest against the arrangement, and, indeed, for years each of us had been in the habit of going our own way.

Our marriage was not happy; anything but happy, in fact—although we had not married for love. The union had been arranged by our respective fathers amid the clink of money on the exchange. She had wrenched her heart away from another's—in mine a silent passion still glowed; but figures were mightier, and we fully intended to be obedient children. At first each of us was a dumb reproach to the other, then followed wretched days of declared war, till at last we settled down to a polite but colorless peace.

And yet she was pretty and good, she had brilliant parts, and other people went so far as to call her "a perfect angel." How about myself, then? Well, I don't think I was exactly a monster. Analysis revealed the existence of the finest rainbow colors, yet the sun was lacking. We had been married six years and had no children. Well, and so the child was her property! What was more, she had given the mother 1500 guildens, the value of some jewels which she had sold secretly and in haste.

"Why did you tell me about it?" I burst out at this intelligence.

"Because it would have been too late if I had waited till you came back—and I wanted to have it for myself alone!" she said, defiantly.

My horses, my dog—her canary, and her goldfish! That was reasonable enough. But that she should wish also to have her child all to herself—it was really a little too much. The thought worried me during two days. On the third, when she had driven out, a muffled woman desired an interview with me. It was the mother of "her child." Like a shadow she stole through the door, and pleaded with low, half stifled weeping, "to see her

darling once again—she could not part from him like this."

I immediately opened my cash box. "There, my good woman," I said, "take this—you have not been paid enough." Then she broke into wailing sobs. I must not condemn her until I knew the extent of her misery. She had another child, a poor, helpless cripple, and she herself was ill and had not long to live. What would become of this unfortunate being when she was gone? Well, she had thought to herself—the sentence was interrupted by a violent fit of coughing—she had thought, as I made out the broken words: "I will sell the healthy child that the cripple may have something to live on when I am dead." Ah, she was not to be condemned—we rich folk have an easy code.

When my wife came back I told her about my visitor. "I gave the poor thing exactly the same amount as you had given her," I said. "So now, you understand, the child belongs to both of us."

She bit her lip. "It is all the same to me," she observed, after thinking for a moment, and kissed the little one with a vehemence that sounded like a challenge.

Our child, forsooth! I hardly ever got a sight of it, and all the changes our establishment suffered on his account happened as it were away over my head. Sometimes, in more than usually important matters, my consent was grudgingly asked. "We need a nurse; I have already secured one, Anselm."

I nodded mutely. Or it would be, "We must arrange a nursery—it is too warm for the child up there."

Again I nodded, without a word—the workmen were already busy in the passage. There was nothing to be done, for was it not all for our child? We two seldom talked about him.

When we did we always spoke of him as "It." But I was all the more conscious all day long of the presence of this It in the house. "Hush! not so much noise; it is asleep. It must have its dinner. It must go out. It has hurt itself." The whole household began by degrees to revolve round It. This nameless Neuter annoyed me.

"It is absurd; he must have a name," I said at last.

"I quite forgot to ask the mother—I mean the woman—his name," answered my wife. "She said she was coming again, but she has never been; I suppose she is ill. Well, I shall call it Max. Max is pretty and short, don't you think so?"

"H'm," said I, between two puffs of my cigar. "Fritz is a nice name, too."

"I can't have its name changed about for what everyone thinks," she answered, shortly; and going to the door she cried, "Is Max up yet?" Our child, indeed!

On one occasion, however, I did assert my due share in our child. At lunch time it was having dinner at a little table in the adjoining room. In the intervals of our scanty, flickering conversation we heard his merry babble, accompanied by the rattle of his spoon. My wife had not a moment's rest; she was perpetually to and fro between our table and his, to see if the soup were not too hot, or if it were not perhaps taking too much.

"Wife," I said, quietly, but very decidedly, "from to-morrow I shall have its meals at table with us. It is two years old—quite old enough."

From that time it dined with us. Sitting up in its high elbow-chair like a prince, close beside my wife, the two opposite seemed like a hostile party. The poverty-stricken, yellowish pallor of the little face had given place to a delicate, aristocratic bloom, and the round cheeks above the stiff folds of the dinner-napkin looked prosperous and cherubic. Bravely did it work away at its soup, and when it was finished the little, round fist grasped the spoon on the table like a sceptre. My wife and I had exchanged a few words and now sat silent. As the silence was prolonged, the great eyes seemed to open wide and wider. They gazed at my wife, gazed at me, in astonishment, almost uncannily comprehending, like the eyes of a grown-up person who felt that all was not as it should be between us. I confess frankly that those eyes confused me, and that it was a relief when Friedrich entered with the next course. And I know my wife felt the same.

It was the same thing next day. The big, wonderfully blue eyes always seemed to be gazing a sort of reproachful question at the pauses in our talk, and, absurd as it may seem, we two, man and woman, felt ashamed before the child. Thus it happened that by degrees our talk became more animated; we explained and elucidated the opportune happenings to one another, and even sometimes laughed heartily together over the little one's stumbling efforts at talk.

Her laugh was as clear and pure as a bell. How was it I had never noticed it before? It happened often now that as I bent over my writing that ringing laugh seemed to sound clearly in my ears, as though borne from afar.

With the first spring days it carried on its doings in the garden, of which I commanded a view from my seat in

the office; and she was generally there too. I heard the patter of the little feet in the gravel, and then her step. Now, as she made a snatch at it, its chirping voice vied with the chorus of sparrows—now she held it, and I heard the sound of kisses.

How could I work with such music going on? I had opened the window; a warm balmy air streamed in, and a butterfly strayed on to my writing desk. Then she appeared from behind a green-besprinkled thicket, dressed in dazzling white upon which the sun poured a flood of golden light; only her face was in the red-colored shadow of her parasol. Slim and graceful, she came towards me. I must have been blind! Why, the aunts and cousins were right—she was beautiful! A charming smile lit up her features; certainly at that moment she was—and the happiness came from "her child."

A voice within me said, perfectly distinctly:

"You are a monster."

I got up and went to the window.

"What a fine day!" I said.

The prosaic words fell cold as the shadow of a heavy cloud upon a sunny landscape. She made some reply which I did not hear, but the happy light had vanished from her face. Then she lifted up the child, which stretched out its arms to her and caressed it before my very eyes.

It was then that the first feeling of jealousy awoke in me. Real jealousy, though of so odd a kind that I was not quite sure as to its object. When it called her "mamma" a stab went through my heart, and the caresses with which she overwhelmed the little one put me beside myself. I was jealous—of both of them! I was sore at having no share in the drama, at not making a third in the bond, and resolved to take steps to give myself a claim to it. Alas, I thought dreadingly, the child was afraid of me; and as for herself, I had kept her, as it were by force, at a distance, through long years.

One day at dinner there was a profound silence after a skirmish of words—a painful silence. I stared down at the painted flowers upon the Meissen plate before me, a pucker of anger upon my forehead; but all the time I felt the great eyes of It full upon me—and hers too. The rays from those four eyes seemed to burn upon my forehead. Suddenly the silence was broken. "Pa-pa!" And again, louder and more confidently, "Pa-pa!"

I started. It was sitting there gazing at me in terror of the storm its word would call down. She had turned scarlet and her lips trembled. No one but herself could have taught him that "papa." My heart was warm within me—why did I not spring up, and with a word, a touch, cancel for ever those dreary six years? The right word at that moment would have done it, but I was under a spell. I did not say it.

There was no doubt that with young curly-head a new spirit had taken possession, a spirit which made me a stranger in my own house. The rooms were illuminated even when the sun without was hidden by clouds. The faces of the servants, even intimate objects, seemed to reflect it; only I was left untouched.

I became more and more wretched in my solitude. My jealousy grew apace and filled me with mad thoughts. I would oppose the little tyrant—absurd idea! I would set before her the choice between him and me—ah, but which way would her heart have gone? At one time I thought of taking steps to trace the unhappy mother, and to enable her by a gift of money to take back her child. Yet, behind my wife's back, that was too mean.

I could not work—I looked troubled and confused, and when people asked what ailed me I pleaded indisposition. But the sunlight would not be wiped out, and the spirit of love was stronger than I, and drove me forth.

"I must go on my long journey, Martha."

My voice trembled as I said the words, and my wife observed it. Something like a tear of pity made her eyes bright.

She held the little one towards me as I was going. "Won't you say goodbye to our child, too?" she asked, in a gentle, persuasive tone.

I suppose I took him up too roughly, for he began to cry, and fought against my embrace. I put him down and hurried away, I wandered hither and thither about the world, and to my first companion—ill-humor—another soon joined himself, who informed me straight that I was a fool. I heard it first as a whisper, but the words grew louder and more mocking; what a fool I was! At last I began to read it in the newspapers. I saw it written on the blue mountains; it was borne to me in the shriek of the engine. Yes, yes, I quite believed it—enough! But why did I not turn round at once and go home? Ah, the fool had to work out his folly before all could be set straight.

At last, full of tumultuous feelings, I returned home. A solemn stillness reigned in the house; every sound seemed subdued and mysterious. My wife came towards me, her eyes red with weeping. "It is very ill—dying!" she sobbed. I tried to calm her, but her fears were only too well founded. Only a short respite of hopeless anxiety! Through the last night

we both sat by his cot, one on either side, and each of us held one of the little hands. How the pulses beat and throbbed! Quick, sharp, fever beats; and every beat was an admonition: "Love—love—be good." Together we felt the measure and understood the exhortation. Our eyes met through tears, and the look was as a sacred vow. Words would have been sacrilege. Then we laid it to rest in the warm spring earth.

Afterwards, when we sat again at table for the first time, again there was silence between us. But it was another sort of silence to that which the poor little stranger had interrupted with his lisping "pa-pa." His high elbow-chair still stood against the wall, and on the board in front of it lay the spoon-sceptre.

My wife held out her white hand to me across the table. "Did you love it a little, too?" she said, and her voice shook.

"My wife, my own dear wife!" I held her hands.

And then I pointed to the high chair. "It came to teach us love," I whispered.

"And when it had done its work it went back to the angels," she said, crying.—From the German in Strand Magazine.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

"Horseshoeing Parlors" is the sign over a blacksmith's shop in Traverse City, Mich. And culture, not facetiousness, caused the inscription.

In a civil suit, a woman at Oelberg, Germany, had to make an affidavit, consecutively, on 1200 disputed points. She swore, and swore, and swore, for three long days.

A karri tree was recently blown down in West Australia which measured 174 feet from the roots to the lowest branch, at which point the trunk was fourteen feet round.

The citizens of Antwerp pride themselves on possessing the best breed of the carrier pigeon, and will not only take great pains in teaching them, but give very high prices for good birds.

Willis Bassett, living near Boston, fell into a dry well fifteen feet deep. He is three years old. After a night's search he was found, unhurt, playing with sticks and pebbles on the bottom.

Mayor Davis, of Kansas City, Mo., having neglected to pay the tax on his house the last year, discovered to his surprise the other day that the property had been sold to satisfy the claim.

The Museum of the Louvre, Paris, has lately acquired and has placed on view in the hall of artillery the magnificent parade trappings which were used by Napoleon at the battle of the Pyramids.

Three girls and a boy were born to Mrs. Amanda Webster at Bethel, Del., one day recently. The mother is twenty and the husband fifty-two years old. All the children were doing well at last accounts.

A ninety-six-year-old citizen of Rockport, Me., Mr. Daniel Andrews, cut a thousand hoop poles the other week and carried them all a distance of two miles. He said he simply did it for exercise, as he was getting a trifle stiff in the joints.

The most remarkable month, astronomically considered, was February, in 1866. It had no full moon. Such a month, it is said, never occurred before in the history of astronomy, and will not occur again until 2,600,000 years have elapsed.

Peculiar Chinese Parents.

It is a disagreeable fact that Chinese parents are in the habit, in certain circumstances, of abandoning female infants to death by starvation, and it is one that an apologist for China would like to pass over in silence. On the other hand, nothing is gained by exaggeration, and as far as my most limited experience allows me to speak, it is enormous exaggeration to talk as if Chinese mothers exposed their daughters habitually and without a second thought. At any rate, the people of Fair-Reply would repudiate the charge with amazement. "He hau kai, too mak kai fit?" "Is she a good one, why throw away?" they would ask.

Why indeed, when a girl of ten in good health and fairly bonny will always fetch \$100; while each of the next five or six years will add \$10 to her market value? So remembering that from the age of five she will be useful to gather bambu husks for fuel, mind the baby, feed the buffalo, and a year or two later cut fern, dig up pistachio nuts, and carry water, it will be seen that a healthy female child will be by no means an unprofitable investment. But if the child be sickly, then it is different. The nasty little thing looks so red and helpless and repulsive. If it dies within doors its fraction spirit will remain there, and add another torment to the teeming world of imps that surround us. Better for all parties to deport the tiny spirit to some lonely spot, turn away quickly, and think of something else. Charity might possibly accept some such revulsion of the maternal instincts in explanation; and the anthropologist will remember "Nature," that "holy thing," and the case of the rabbits once so aptly cited in this connection. —Blackwood's Magazine.

USES OF ABESTOS.

Being Incombustible, It Is a Valuable Compound in Many Industries.

Asbestos is a wonderful substance. The name comes from a Greek word meaning incombustible. Fire will not burn it, acids will not gnaw it, weather will not corrode it. It is the paradox of minerals, for it is quarried just like marble. The fibers of which it is composed are soft as silk and fine and feathery enough to float on water. Yet in the mines they are so compressed that they are hard and crystalline like stone. Although the substance has been known for ages in the form of mountain cork or mountain leather, comparatively little has been learned as to its geological history and formation. A legend tells how the Emperor Charlemagne, being possessed of a tablecloth woven of asbestos, was accustomed to astonish his guests by gathering it up after the meal, casting it into the fire, and withdrawing it later, cleansed, but unconsumed. Yet, although the marvelous attributes of asbestos have been known for so long, they were turned to little practical use until about twenty years ago. Since that time the manufacture of the material has grown until it can take its place with any of the industries of this country. Indeed, so rapid has been its progress and development that there is almost no literature of any kind on the subject, and, to the popular mind, it is still one of those inexplicable things.

Up to the late '70s nearly all the asbestos used to come from the Italian Alps and from Syria, but one day explorers discovered a rich deposit in the eastern township of Quebec. Companies were formed, and, in 1870, the mines were opened. Remarkable as it may seem, however, although the Canadians started factories, in the operation of which they were substantially backed by English capital, it was an American concern, with headquarters in New York, that developed the industry most rapidly. The company has now grown so large that it has branches in nearly all of the large cities of the country and the machinery used is specially made and peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of asbestos articles. There are also a large number of factories in England. The veins of chrysotile, as the Canadian asbestos is called, are from two to four inches in thickness, and are separated by thin layers of hornblende crystals. The nearer to the surface the vein runs, the coarser are the fibers and the less valuable. The mining is done by the most improved machinery. Holes are drilled in long rows into the sides of the cliffs by means of steam drills. They are then loaded with dynamite and exploded simultaneously in such a way that a whole ledge of the rock falls at once. Then the workmen break out as much of the pure asbestos as possible, load it into tubs or trucks, which are hoisted out and run along to the "cobhouse." Here scores of boys are kept busily employed crumbling or "cobbling" the pieces of rock away from the asbestos and throwing the good fiber to one side, where it is placed in sacks for shipment to the factory. The greatest work in connection with the mining of asbestos is in disposing of the waste rock and the refuse of the quarry. Only about one-twenty-fifth of the material quarried as real asbestos, and the rocky parts have to be carried to the dumps at great expense. As the asbestos comes from the mine it is of a greenish hue, and the edges are fringed with loose fibers. The more nearly white asbestos is the better its grade. The length of fiber is also of great importance, the longest being the most valuable. From the mines the asbestos is taken to the manufacturing in the United States.—Engineer.

Memory.

Given a brain not absolutely diseased, and memory is entirely a matter of comparative attention. We do not forget these things in which we take an interest without an effort, only those for which we will not make the effort.

When we have to make a conscious mental exertion if we are to fasten a thing on to our memory, we decline the trouble and let it slip.

Then we say how sorry we are we have such a bad memory. It is not our fault, only our misfortune. It is nothing of the kind.

Were we to speak the truth as we know it in our inner consciousness, we should say that primarily we owe it all to ourselves by having suffered our brains to get into this fluid, slippery, unretentive condition by simple indolence of mind, simple want of training, and not keeping ourselves in hand—letting ourselves go for pure negligence—and that if we choose we could remedy without loss of time a self-created defect which we want to prove as a congenital misfortune imposed on us by fate.

WYOMING has no place for old back clors. They have to pay a tax of \$2 each, and have to sew on their own buttons.

For a Clean, Easy Shave
or a Fashionable Hair Cut
—GO TO THE—

Center Square Tonsorial Parlor,
In the Eagle Hotel Building.

Harry Kehn, - Barber.

FARM & GARDEN

BUTTER LOSSES IN WEIGHT.

The best time to sell butter is when it is first made. The longer it is kept the larger its deterioration both in quality and quantity. It may surprise some persons to know that butter loses in weight, and if much exposed to the air this loss is a material one when the price is high. There is some water in all butter and as the air evaporates its place is filled by air. This introduces germs into the butter and injures its keeping qualities.—Boston Cultivator.

SALT AS A PRESERVATIVE.

Many people imagine that the only way to keep butter any length of time is to salt it. This is a mistake. Salt is undoubtedly a preservative, but not to the extent generally believed. The keeping qualities of butter depend chiefly upon the mode of manufacture, the salt being added to bring out the flavor the butter already possesses. So well is this fact recognized that the dairy associations abroad are including in their prize-lists a class for the best keeping butter, the distinction being made that while two supplies are often equally good when fresh, yet one will be way off flavor if consumed long after making.—New York World.

APPLE POMACE.

Apple pomace is a useful feed, provided it comes from modern presses where straw is not used, so that it can be packed tightly in silos or pits and thus be preserved without waste. It is quite acid, and therefore not relished at first. At the Illinois Station pigs ate very little of it for that reason. If allowed to heat up to ninety degrees before the silo is covered and weighted, this acidity seems to be arrested. Milch cows become very fond of such silage; at the Vermont Station, the cows have five pounds of it night and morning, or ten pounds a day, and prefer it to dry fodder; flow of milk is not decreased, and the station declares that "probably the full feeding value indicated by chemical analysis is obtained." At this rate a cow would eat about a ton of pomace during the winter season, and dairymen should put up as many tons of pomace as they have cows. The tests at the Vermont Station were repeated and indicated that for cows "corn silage and apple pomace have about the same feeding value pound for pound." The actual food in apple pomace depends upon the amount of dry matter it contains, varying from twelve to twenty-six per cent., and averaging seventeen per cent.—American Agriculturist.

THE COMBING WOOL MERINO.

The so-called Rambouillet sheep is large-bodied, long-wool sheep, for a merino, that was originally brought here from France, where at the village of Rambouillet the French Government established a flock of Spanish merinos more than a hundred years ago. Since that time the sheep has been quite changed in character, and instead of having the short wool of the original sheep, it has wool from three to four inches long, and has increased in size of body more than double. It is an instance of the effect of feeding upon an animal, by which ample food of the best kind and breeding have thus altered an ancient race of sheep. These sheep were brought into the United States in 1842 by a Mr. Collins, of Connecticut, and gradually became popular and spread into the State of New York, where they were carefully bred for some years, and are now kept in almost every State in the Union. This large-bodied sheep is excellent for mutton; the carcass reaches a size of 300 pounds for the males, and 200 pounds for the ewes. Its fleece weighs frequently twenty-four pounds or more, and has much less yolk and grease than the small merino. The body is also smoother and less wrinkled. There are now many breeders of these sheep all over the States, and they are gradually becoming more and more popular as they become known. The wool is fine and long enough to be combed, when woven into a class of goods known as delaines. These are printed as vicunas and are largely used.—New York Times.

FAMILY HORSES.

The price of horses has of late been reduced that farmers are discouraged in horse raising. The low price prevailing is due to a want of demand, on account of the electric car system which has been so generally established throughout the cities and the parts of the country for rapid transportation. This is, no doubt, in part the cause of the weak demand for horses in the markets. There is, however, another cause which will be found in over production. A few years ago the horse craze, as it may be called, prevailed among farmers, and there was scarcely any one who was not breeding either first-class sesters or blooded drivers. For these for a few years, first-class horses were obtained, and the demand

which was at the time a fictitious one, produced by a sort of boom in horseflesh, produced an over-supply, and now there are too many horses for the market, which has for the time been somewhat diminished by the electric lines.

But good horses are always desirable, and will in the near future bring better prices than now. Farmers will understand what they need and for a while, perhaps the supply will be short of the demand, but the price will again settle to a fair compensation for the trouble and risk in raising good horses. Good family horses will always be in demand in the cities and in the prosperous villages. Cars may carry men to business and women to do their shopping, but there is a demand, in hours not spent in business, for a carriage horse to supply a need, felt by almost every well-to-do family, that may have a restful airing in the country or in the parks and suburbs of the city. Farmers would do well to turn their attention to raising horses to supply this want. Horses should be raised of the best blood, not for the turf, but for the carriage, and as much more should be taken in their training for this purpose as is necessary to produce good conditioned, quiet, trusty horses suited to driving through all the bustle and noises of the city.

This will require time and care in the trainer, but such horses will always have a good sale, and can be profitably raised.

Give us good family horses and the demand will be sufficient to pay the producer a good profit.—Atlanta Journal.

FARM OWNERSHIP.

It does not require the compilation of figures to show that there is a change gradually working itself through the ownership of farm lands. It is a fact open to general observation that the farms of the country are gradually dropping into the hands of tenants, and in our opinion it is that much worse for the country. No one will dispute that the farmer has many advantages in working land owned by himself that can never accrue to him while the land is owned by another. One of the leading causes to be assigned for this state of things is the fact of a desire to overreach one's self in the possession of lands. To make use of a significant Western expression, it comes of biting off more than one can "chaw." We have long advocated as the best policy for farmers to pursue in this matter that of cutting down their possessions in lands rather than that of extending them. To illustrate: Any farmer in Eastern Nebraska ought to be able to work to the very best advantage on 100 acres. We know of a great many who do good work and never feel cramped for room with this acreage at their command. They would prefer to sell than buy. When the farmer makes up his mind to this order of things it will be some time before the Sheriff closes him out. In the course of the next ten years we look for a stronger pressure than ever before to be brought to bear upon this matter of reducing the size of the farm. A new style of farming is gradually to come into vogue that will necessitate it. The extension of irrigation systems and the growth and expansion of the subsiding idea are destined to lead in the direction of intensive farming in the West. We are aware that it used to be fashionable to spread one's self over a large area in his farming operations with a view of reducing the cost of production of crops. This day has passed. Things have changed, and if the farmer of to-day expects to continue to own his own land he must give more attention to each individual acre and see that it does its share.—Nebraska Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Never "break" an animal; educate it.

If your pullets are not laying yet, it should be a warning to you to hustle them out a month earlier next year.

The old hens are now nearly through moulting, but it will require a few weeks for them to brace up to the laying point.

Pour the corn into any pens that you want to fatten. But be sure and separate them from the others, for fat hens can't lay well.

Make as little noise as possible when milking. Yelling at a cow during milking never increases the flow of milk, but tends to decrease.

Don't let the stable be dark. Animals are unhappy in dark stables, and when coming out the sudden change from darkness to light is injurious to the eyes.

A good flow of water on the farm is a blessing that cannot be rated too high. This we know by actual experience, for we have learned what it is to "miss the water when the well runs dry."

If you are to have any eggs this winter you must have everything favorable for the hens. If your house needs attention in the way of stopping leaks, and knotholes and crevices, attend to it now, for when the snow covers all, you surely won't do it, and you as surely won't get any eggs.

Two Reasons.

At a circuit court held some years ago in a Western State an action of ejectment was tried "by the court without a jury." The decision rendered was couched in such a way that it caused considerable amusement.

The suit was brought by a religious society to recover possession of a cemetery. The defendant was a physician in active practice, who, as one of a committee appointed by the church, had bought the ground for the use of the society.

Afterward he severed his connection with the society, and it was found that he had taken the title in his own name, and intended to appropriate the premises for his private use. The defendant insisted that he had bought the ground in his own right after his relations to the society had ceased.

The court, after hearing the evidence and arguments, proceeded to state the grounds for his decision, and ordered judgment for the plaintiff. Whereupon the defendant's counsel arose, and asked the court to state more fully the reasons for the decision.

"Certainly," said his honor, promptly "But as you have heard what I have said, I have only two additional reasons to give: One is that the church seems to need a cemetery, and the other that the doctor has failed to show that his practice is sufficiently large to make it necessary for him to keep a burying ground of his own."

Fast Traveling.

Competition between two British railway lines this year resulted in "breaking the record" for long-distance speed. A train ran over the London and North-western line from London to Aberdeen, 540 miles, in 512 minutes. In order to show what an American railroad is able to do, the New York Central road ran a train from New York to Buffalo, 430½ miles, in 407 minutes. This is at the rate of sixty-four and one-third miles, as compared with the British record of sixty-three and one-half miles, an hour. As the circumference of the earth at the equator is 24,911 miles, a train running at the speed of the New York Central train would encircle the globe in sixteen days, two hours and fifty-eight minutes.

No, Not One.

There is not a human being physically perfect. Much of this imperfection comes from heritage, much more from accident, neglect or ignorance. All of this mass of mortal suffering is manifest in aches and pains of more or less intensity, or in some kind of unnatural distress. Hence all strive for relief. The simplest and surest is of course the best, and true economy demands to have it always at hand. When we know that an ordinary sprain may make a cripple for life, we should seek the best remedy at once, and at once we know that it is found in a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Those who in any way doubt this can experiment and be sure of cure. Thousands have done so.

Berlin mashers are now largely patronizing London tailors.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials, free. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—DR. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Mervious cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The street accidents of London amount to about 3,500 a year—nearly 10 a day.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all kidney and bladder troubles. Pamphlet and consultation free. Laboratory Birmingham, N.Y.

King Humbert, of Italy, has a private fortune of 46,000,000.

Remember

That good health, strong nerves, physical vigor, happiness and usefulness depend upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Remember that the blood can be made pure, rich and healthy, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5. Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache, 25c.

P. N. U. 51 95

IMPERIAL GRANUM

Many competing FOODS have come and gone and been missed by few or none.

but the popularity of this FOOD steadily increases!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John Carle & Sons, New York.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

When a Royal Babe is Born.

When a prince or princess of England's royal family is ushered into the world, the archbishop of Canterbury, the ministers and other great officers of state are waiting in an adjoining room, and before leaving the palace the infant is shown to them. This custom was first adopted to prevent the substitution of any other child in the place of one of royal blood.

Grandpa—"Don't get scared, Willie; the tiger is about to be fed; that's what makes him jump and roar so. Willie (easily)—Oh, I ain't afraid of him, grandpa. Papa's the same way when his meals ain't ready.—Standard.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

LINE COFFIN

The "LINE" are the Best and Most Economical Coffins and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. They fit well, wear well and look well. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address: REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 27 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

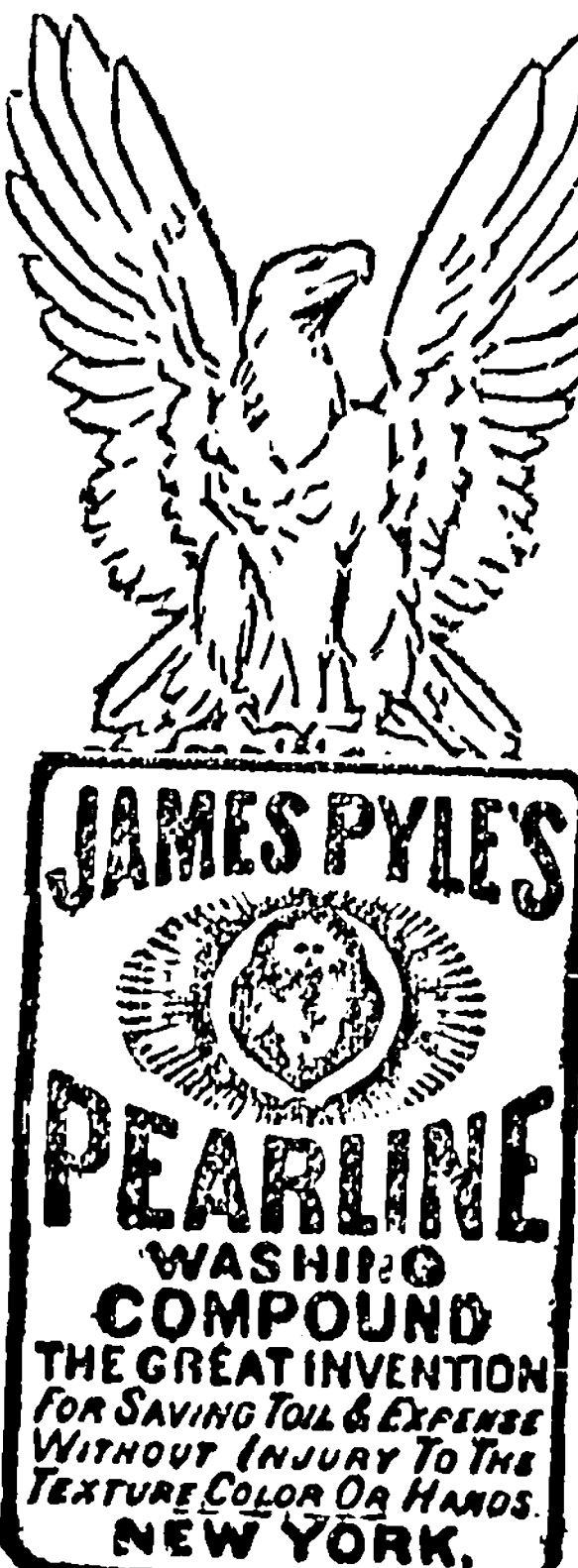
\$2.42 CASH WITH ORDER. NICKEL PLATED, RUBBER HANDLED, 6 SHOT REVOLVER, 32 or 38 C. F., or send \$2.00, and we will send C. O. D. \$2.00 and allow \$2.00. FIRE ARMS CO., Winston, N.C.

OPIMUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tested and used in time. Sold by druggists.



National economy.

There's room for a little more of it. Too many women are wasting time and strength over a wash-board; rubbing their clothes to pieces; wasting their money. You'd be astonished if you could figure up the actual money saving in a year by the use of Pearl Line. Millions of women are using it now, but just suppose that all women were equally careful and thrifty, and that every one used Pearl Line! It's too much to hope for—but the whole country would be the richer for it.

Send it Back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as" Pearl Line. IT'S FALSE—Pearl Line is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearl Line, be honest—send it back.

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY

SAPOLIO

'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END

THE EVENING

NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1896.

Queen Liliuokalani's Pardon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Advices from Honolulu are to the effect that preparations are under way for the third celebration of the anniversary of the revolution which overthrew the monarchy. It will take place on Jan. 17, and the proclamation is made that the parole of ex-Queen Liliuokalani will on that day be at an end, and that she will be granted a full pardon. President Dole is authority for the statement.

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Flour firm; winter superfine, \$2.35@2.50; do. extras, \$2.00@2.25; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.05@3.25; do. do. straight, \$3.25@3.40; western winter, clear, \$3.15@3.40. Wheat dull, steady, with 88c. bid and 88 1/2c. asked for January. Corn quiet, with 24 1/2c. bid and 25c. asked for January. Oats quiet, barely steady, with 21 1/2c. bid and 21 3/4c. asked for January. Hay strongly held; choice timothy, \$16. Beef and pork steady. Lard firm; western steam, \$5.75. Butter steady; western dairy, 11@12c.; creamery, 10@11c.; factory, 9 1/2@10c.; Elgin, 24c.; imitation creamery, 14@15c.; New York dairy, 12@13c.; creamery, 18@20c.; Pennsylvania and western creamery prints, extra, 24c.; some fancy marks higher; do. choice, 25c.; do. fair to good, 20@22c.; prints jobbing at 25@30c. Cheese firm; New York large, 7 1/2@10c.; small fancy, 7@10 1/2c.; part skims, 8 1/2@9c.; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs weak; New York and Pennsylvania, 17@18 1/2c.; ice house, 15@16c.; western fresh, 17@17 1/2c.; southern, 16@17c.

For Lung Troubles

"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe lung trouble, which physicians called consumption. The cough was distressing and attended with spitting of blood. As doctors did not help her she tried

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

and was surprised at the relief it gave. One bottle of this medicine cured her, and she has not the least doubt but Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."—K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

Medal and Diploma At World's Fair.

J. L. DEVENEY,
Coin Dealer.
New Oxford, Pa.

For particulars send 2c. stamp.

The METROPOLITAN Collecting Agency.

F. J. McGRATH,
Manager and Proprietor,
YORK, PA.

Carver & Little's

ANNUAL SALE BEFORE TAKING STOCK.

This year before taking stock all prices will be reduced to amazing smallness. This will enable patrons to secure such bargains as cannot be found anywhere.

Ladies' and Children's Coats will be sold at much less than cost.

Men's, Boys' and children's Suits and Overcoats, at a little over one-half their former price.

All our Dress Goods way below their value.

The price of every article in each department is reduced.

Come and see the bargains we are offering.

CARVER & LITTLE,
No. 8 Baltimore Street,
HANOVER, PA.

GRAIN and PRODUCE.

The undersigned, having purchased the warehouse on PITT STREET, New Oxford, Pa., he will buy all kinds of GRAIN, such as Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn, Clover and Timothy Seed, Hay and Straw, &c. Will also keep on hand a full stock of FLOUR, FEEDS, SALT, &c.

LUMBER AND COAL.—The Lumber and Coal business will be continued as heretofore, with a full stock of all kinds of Lumber and Coal, which will be sold at bottom prices. Thankful for the liberal patronage given me in the past, I will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

A. SWEELY.

Stop Naturally!
You Don't Have
to Swear
off!



makes the nerves strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

Go buy and try a box to-day. It costs only \$1. Your own druggist will guarantee a cure or money refunded. Booklet, written guarantee of cure and sample free. Address nearest office.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,
CHICAGO. MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK.

CASCARETS candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

A RELIABLE WOMAN WANTED.

We want a reliable woman in every county to establish a corset parlor for the sale of Dr. Nichols' celebrated Spinal Supporting Corsets and "Double from End to End" corsets, with Asbestos Lined Bust Protector. Every pair warranted not to break or rust, absolutely impervious to moisture or perspiration. A new pair given for every pair that breaks. Guaranteed printed on each corset. Recommended by over 10,000 physicians. I furnish complete stock on consignment and pay a salary of \$40 to \$65 per month and expenses. \$3.00 sample outfit free. Send 10 cents postage for sample and terms. NICHOLS MANUFACTURING CO., 378 Canal Street, New York.

Snatched from the Grave.



MR. TRUMAN H. JOHNSON.

Letter to the Jamestown, (N. Y.) Sun.
"Busti, Chautauque Co., N. Y.,
Editor Sun:—I consider it a duty to make the following statement: One year ago last April I became afflicted with Kidney disease. I employed one of the most experienced physicians, and frequently rode to his office braced up with pillows. I obtained no permanent relief. I was

Reduced to a mere Skeleton.

My father, Jacob Johnson, of Ellory, died of the same disease three years ago and I began to think there was little hope for me. Finally I began the use of Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure and it helped me from the start. My digestion improved, the soreness left my sides and back and I took on healthy muscle and flesh. Two bottles completely cured me. Yours truly,
TRUMAN H. JOHNSON."

DR. FENNER'S Kidney and Backache Cure DID IT.

A Great Renal Depurant.

Cures all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, urinary passages. Female Weaknesses, Bed Wetting in children, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Skin and Blood Diseases, Swelled Limbs, Bright's Disease, Gravel or Stone in bladder, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sample free.

Dr. Fenner's Pellets cure Headaches, Constipation, etc. The best Family Physic.

Dr. Fenner's German Eye-Salve cures Sore Eyes, Crooked Lips, Piles, Skin Eruptions.

Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey. Relieves any cough, asthma, etc., in an hour.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. A specific in any inflammation. Relieves burns, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, or any pain in 1 to 20 minutes. Cures colic, dyspepsia, dizziness and flux; also bronchitis and consumption. One dose cures LaGrippe.

For sale at LIVINGSTON'S GROCERY.

The Great Conflict

is over and High Prices

Are Among The Past.

We have selected our Spring Stock of goods with GREAT CARE, and at prices that we are able to serve our customers with still better goods for the money than ever before.

Call and see our line of Chamber Suits,

Parlor Suits,

Dining Room Sets, Sideboards, Book Cases, Stands, and everything in the

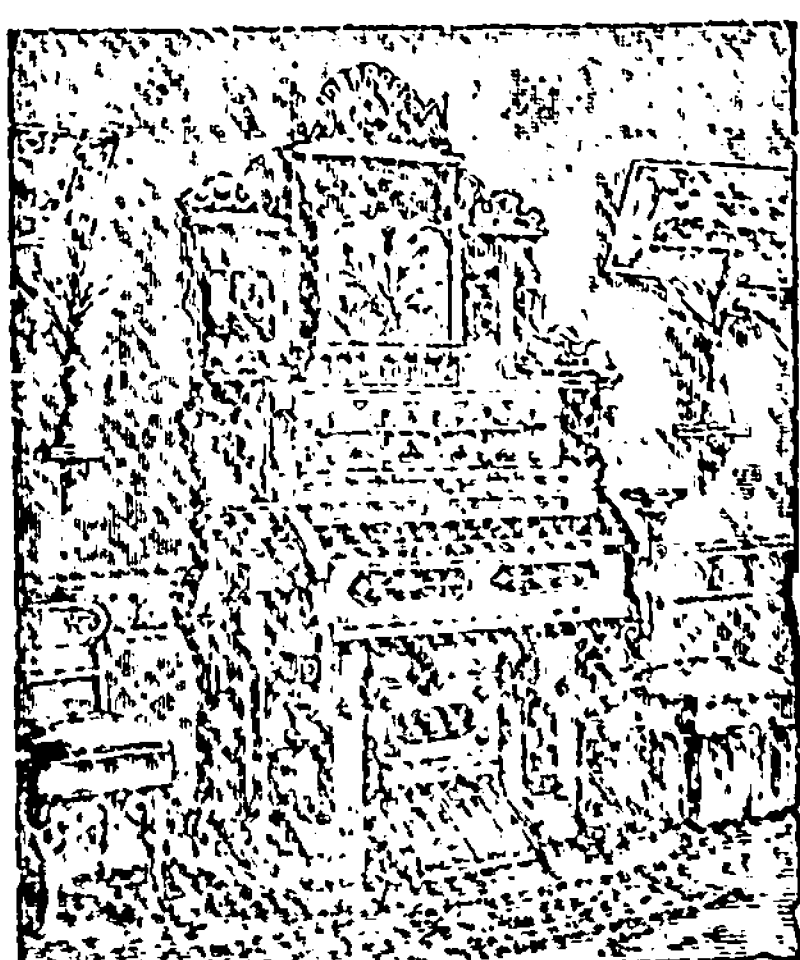
FURNITURE LINE!

Let us show you through our rooms before purchasing elsewhere.

A. S. FEISER,
PHILADELPHIA STREET,
New Oxford, Pa.

PROF. C. H. STERMER,

—TEACHER OF—
Vocal and Instrumental Music,

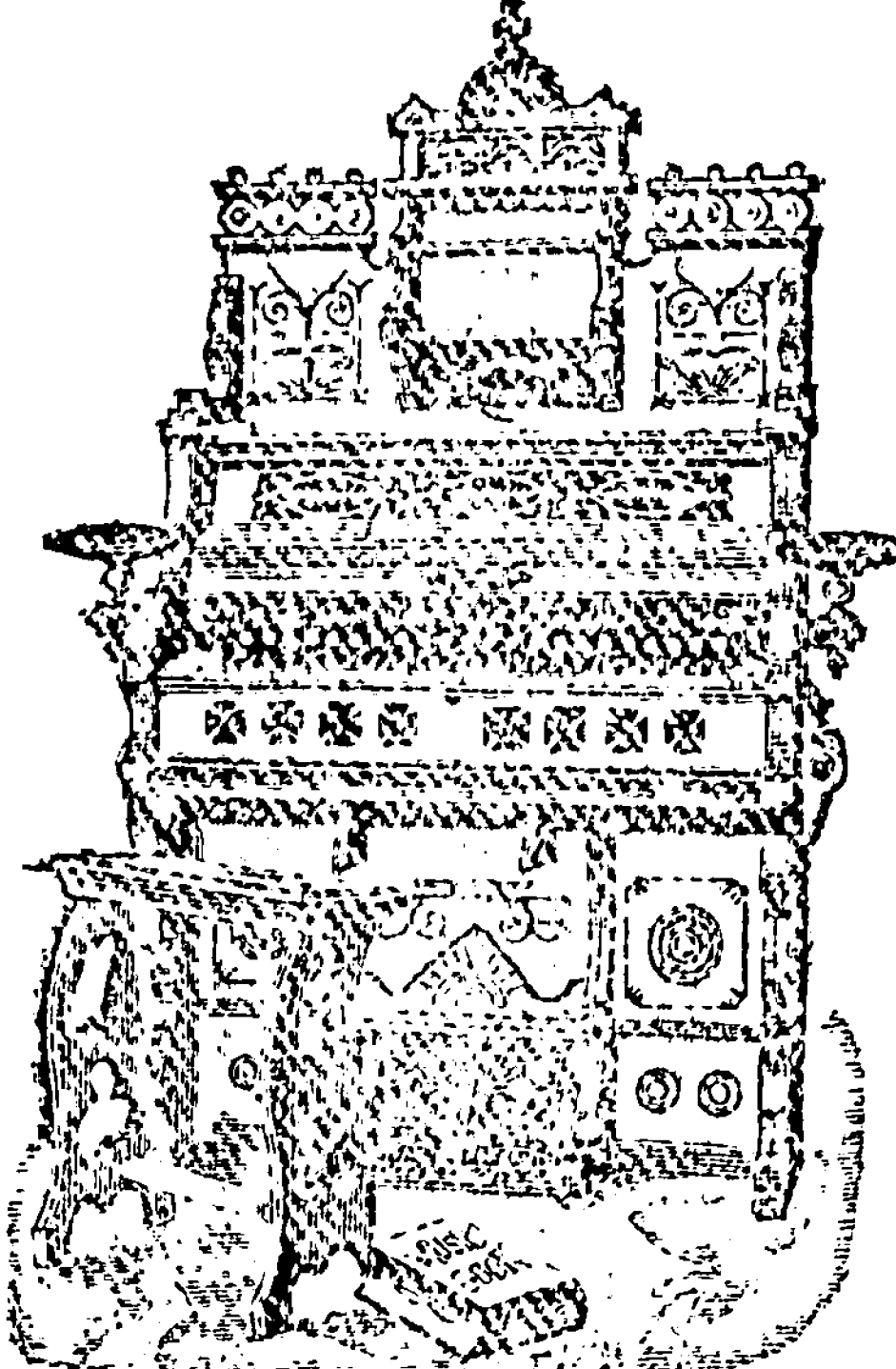


Agent for WEAVER ORGANS,

—AND—
Starr, Decker Bros., Blasius Pianos.

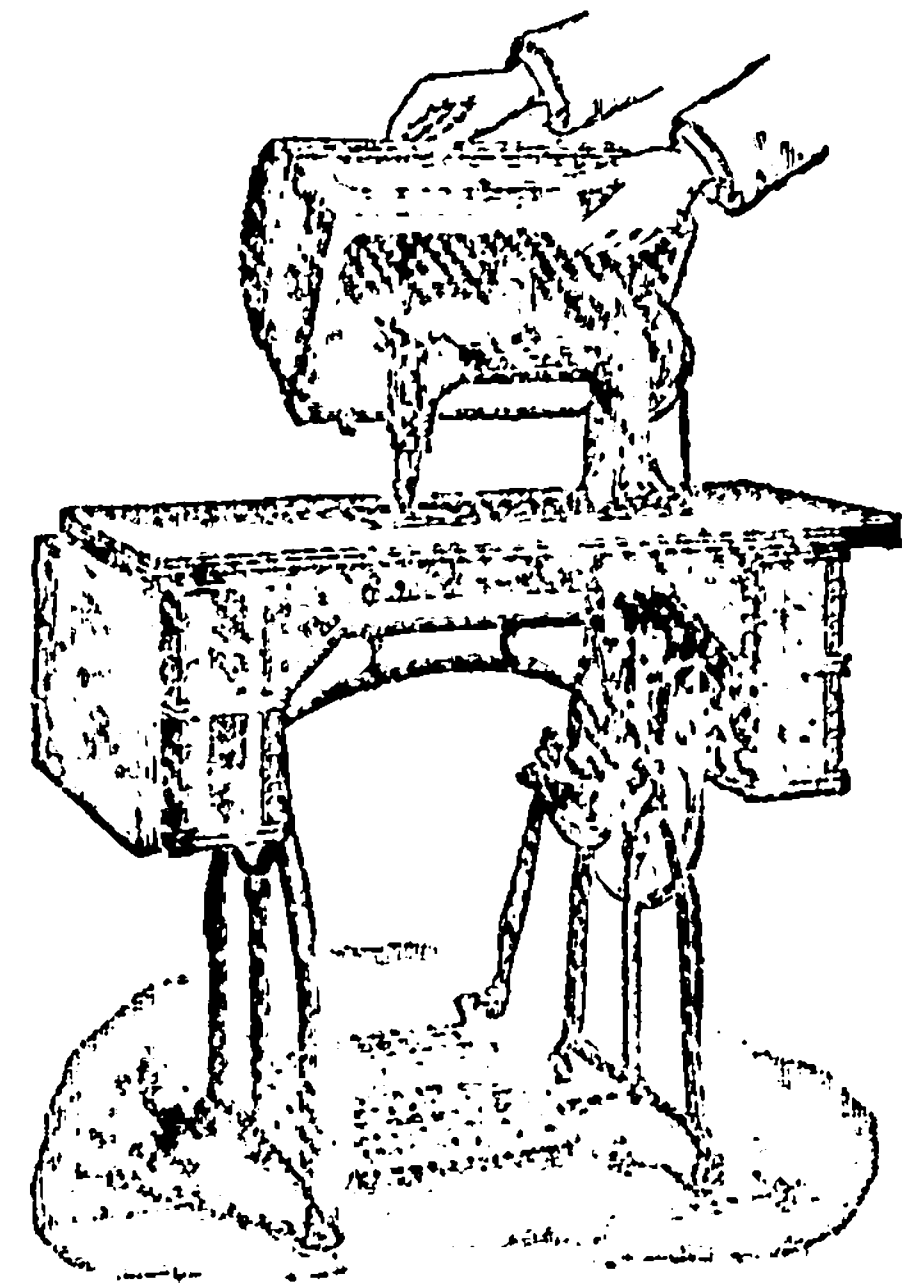
Tuning and repairing a specialty.
YORK STREET, HANOVER, PA.

C. E. SPANGLER,
Successor to J. W. Eicholtz & Co.,
—DEALER IN—



Pianos, Organs, Musical Instruments,
Music, Strings, &c., &c.,
21 BALTIMORE ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.

WHEELER'S No. 9 NEW HIGH-ARM



THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MECHANISM FOR FAMILY USE.

For sale by E. C. Livingston,
NEW OXFORD, PA.

TRY "Aunt Sally's Pancake Flour!"

OTTO'S CURE, for Colds, &c.

Both Reliable Articles.

We have a full line of NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

F. G. LIVINGSTON.

X-MAS! GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

Fine Candies, Fruits, Groceries and Oysters,
AT THEO. E. WARNER'S.

Prices are Lower than they have been for years.

500 lbs. Clear Toys at 8 and 10 cts. per lb.; 500 pounds Cream Mixture only 8c. per pound; 500 pounds New Figs at 10c. and 12c. per pound—heretofore 20c. This is a great bargain. Finest Cream candy in town for 10c., 15c. and 25c. per pound. We have just received a fine lot of Prunes at 5, 8 and 10 cents per pound; Chocolate and Vanilla Caramels at 10c., formerly 20 cents per pound; New Crop Orleans at 50c. gal.; Oysters for the holidays at 25, 35 and 40 cts. per gallon. Remember we give coupons which, when amounting to \$25 entitles you to a piece of Silverware; and don't forget to call see the Candy assortment, at

RED FRONT GROCERY.

M. G. Colestock, Butcher,

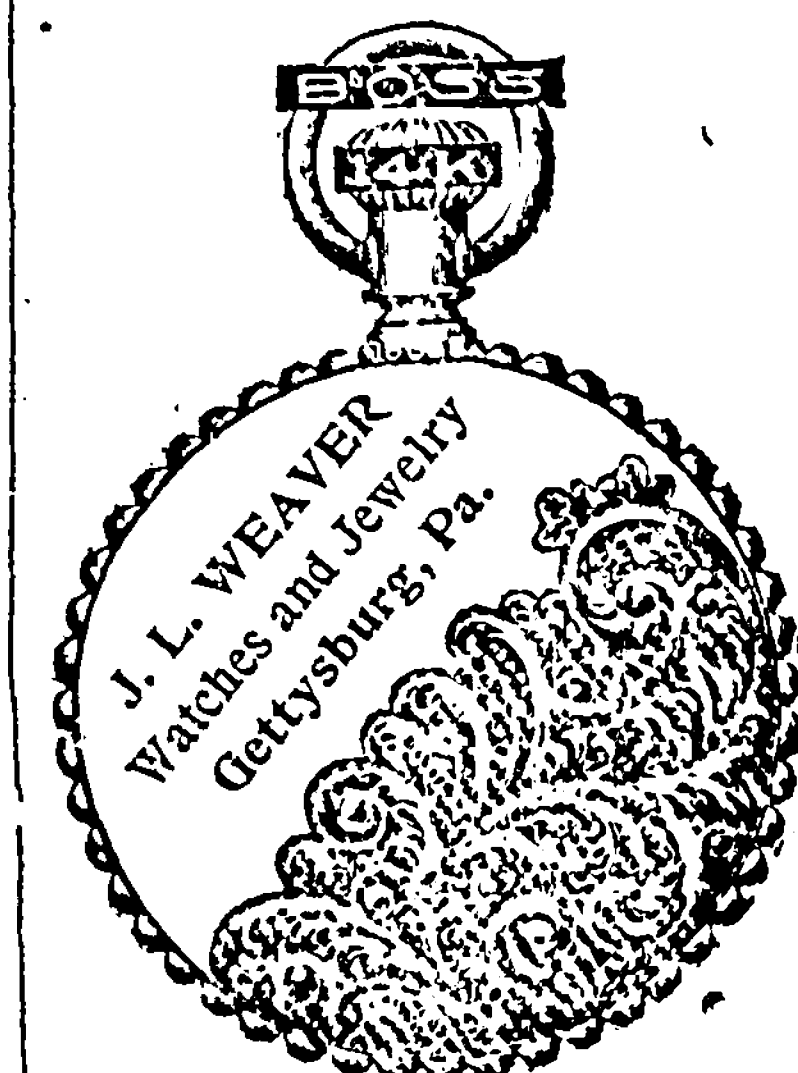
MILLER'S BUILDING,

CARLISLE STREET, NEW OXFORD, PA.

has constantly on hand in season the best of

Beef, Pork, Lamb, Veal, Bologna, Sausage,
Puddings, Smoked Meats, &c., &c.

His prices are the lowest. Give him a call.



J. L. WEAVER
Watches and Jewelry
Gettysburg, Pa.

Big Bargains!

\$2.25 and up buys a man's watch in Nickel.
\$6 and up buys man's watch in solid silver.
\$12 and up buys a man's watch in gold filled.
\$25 and up buys a man's watch in solid gold.
\$4 and up buys a Lady's watch in nickel.
\$5 and up buys a Lady's watch in solid silver.
\$12 and up buys a Lady's watch in gold filled.
\$18 and up buys a Lady's watch in solid gold.
25c. and up buys Lady's ring—silver and gold.
50c. and up buys a Man's ring in gold.
25c. and up buys a fine pair of cuff buttons.
10c. and up buys a fine tie pin.

All our goods are guaranteed as represented.

JUST RECEIVED! A full line of Canned Goods,

such as Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Baked Beans, String Beans, &c.

Full line of FRUITS—Prunes, Peaches, Raisins, Dried and Fresh Apples, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, &c. Also a nice lot of POTATOES.

A full line of Catsup, Mustard, Pickles by the dozen, &c.

COME IN.

F. G. LIVINGSTON.

SELLING OUT AT COST.

—our entire stock of—

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
CARPETS, OIL, LOTS,
HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR,
BLANKETS, &c. Must be sold out until March 1, 1896. Come at once and secure best bargains. We are positively going out of business, so all goods must be sold. We will make to order Men's Suits at lower prices than ever before. We mention no prices, but come and see. This is your best opportunity to buy Winter Goods at cost.
G. B. NACE & SON.
No. 3 Carlisle St., Hanover, Pa.

Take Notice.

I have just received a New Line of Men's, Ladies', Misses, and Children's Shoes,

(Black and Russet colors,) all styles and sizes, and kindly ask my old patrons and friends, and the public in general, to come and see me and obtain prices, as I intend to sell as low as possible. Prices to suit the times.
H. K. SCHNELL,
Hanover St., New Oxford, Pa.

MARSHALL HOUSE, York, Pa.

ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE,
JOHN S. BAUGHMAN, PROPRIETOR.
The bar is stocked with Choice Wines, Beer and Liquors, and a full range of Cigars. The table is supplied with the best of the market. Free bills to and from trains. Extensive stabling attached to the hotel.

AUCTIONEERING

GEORGE L. COLESTOCK, offers his service to the public as Auctioneer. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Postoffice address, New Chester, Adams county, Pa.

"A Thing of Beauty!"



PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR TEETH by the use of PATTON'S FRAGRANT MYRTH. Send for sample bottle FREE.
CITY DRUG STORE,
1156 1/2m.
YORK, PA.

GO TO
J. H. NAU,
LITTLESTOWN AND HANOVER,

for your
Monuments, Tombstones,
LINTELS,
DOOR SILLS, &c.

I am at all times prepared to furnish the best work in the most beautiful designs, at Bargains.

My work extends all through Carroll and Frederick counties, Md., and Adams and York counties, Pa. I guarantee my price and work to suit all persons, call and examine and satisfy yourself. All orders promptly attended to. Work delivered free. Yard on Frederick street, Littlestown, and Carlisle street, Hanover.

BLANKS of all kinds printed on good paper cheap at this office.